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VOL. XI. NO. 37. NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

IT CLOSED ITS LABORS ON FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Provisions Adopted to Prevent Degeneration of Alliance Into a Coffin Society—Expulsion of Locals 282 and 264 Sustained—New York Chosen as Seat of G. E. B.—Next Convention Goes to Syracuse.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.—The third day's session of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance disposed of many important measures. The Committe on Constitution and Law had the floor most of the time.

The most important question disposed of was the basis of representation. The question of keeping or abolishing the label took up most of the afternoon session and goes over for to-morrow.

This evening the delegates, with one hundred and twenty-five members of the Socialist Labor Party, who are members of the Alliance, sat down to a banquet in the large hall at Textile Hall where the convention is being held. The hall was beautifully decorated with the red flag of the Socialist Labor Party, and the banners of several District Alliances; the banners of D. A. 49 and D. A. 4 being conspicuous.

Enthusiasm and mirth prevailed. Peter McDermott acted as toast-master, and kept the good spirit up throughout the evening by calling upon the comrades for the following toasts:

"The Socialist Labor Party"—Charles Kroll.

"The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance"—Charles H. Corregan.

"The Party Press"—Daniel De Leon.

"Our Friends Abroad: Europe and Australia"—Harris.

"The Socialist Republic"—Francis J. Green.

"The Labor News Company"—Browne.

"The Law, Oh the Law!"—W. L. Brower.

"New England"—Lounsdale.

"Our Sisters: the Fair Sex"—Hunt.

"The Age of Machinery"—James Illingworth.

"The Long Suffering Secretaries"—Miss Kate Pryor.

"The Weapons of Revolution"—Devane.

"The Ballot"—Adams.

"Our Friends the Freaks"—Katz.

The toasts were received with thunderous applause and were interspersed with songs and music.

FOURTH DAY.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 5.—The fourth day's session of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Convention was promptly called to order at the regular hour 9.30 this morning, despite the lateness of the hour when last nights' banquet broke up.

The discussion on the label was continued to-day. The motion to concur with the Committee's second recommendation was concurred in eleven to nine. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Alliance label shall consist only of the Party emblem and the initials S.T. & L. A., and its use shall be at the disposal of the General Executive Board, through the District Alliances. The label shall be red in color wherever possible.

Those voting against, did so on the principle that there should be no S. T. & L. A. label whatever.

Another important change was in the time for electing delegates to the national convention. The time is changed from September to August so as not to conflict with the Party's campaign work.

Provisions were adopted to prevent the Alliance from degenerating into a sick and death benefit coffin organization.

The Grievance Committee reported on the Goordman appeal, recommending that he be heard on the floor of the convention itself, so that the delegates could carry home with them a picture of the peculiarly twisted condition of the appellant's mind.

Goordman was granted the floor. He spoke and answered questions for two hours, thereupon the following action was taken unanimously all the delegates present voting:

Resolved: That the L. A. 282, which appellant Goordman represents, and that other L. A. 264, affected in the Sprague strike, are proved to have failed in their duty as Alliancemen.

The strike, as tolerated by them, having been conducted as far as they were concerned, upon the pure and simple lines of fakirdom that have worked so much harm to the working class. Moreover from the documents presented it is evident that the appellant stands convicted of utter recklessness in their utterances, of anarchistic and wrong-headed-heels-over-headedness, and of intolerable presumption to the Socialist Labor Party. The action of the General Executive Board in expelling these locals is, accordingly sustained.

It was resolved to issue an appeal for the striking Morocco Workers of Lynn, Mass., who are conducting a gallant fight against the impositions of their employers.

In yesterday's report omission was made of one of the most successful toasts of last evening's banquet. A sturdy German comrade, Paul Jesse, was called upon to respond to the toast: "Die Alter Genossen." He kept the large crowd at the tables in constant roars of laughter with his impersonation of a "Volkszeitung" genosse as typical of the alter genossen.

To-night another mass meeting was held in Textile Hall. The weather was good and the hall was packed. Then enthusiasm of the crowd reached a high pitch as they listened to the expounding of the clear-cut, class-conscious principles of New Trades Unionism.

CONVENTION CLOSED.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 6.—The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, finished its Sixth Annual Convention here to-day.

The Financial Committee made an elaborate report which was accepted. New York and Pittsburg were nominated for the seat of the General Executive Board. New York was chosen by sixteen against four votes for Pittsburg.

For General Secretary William L. Brower of D. A. 49, New York was reelected unanimously. For General Treasurer, Francis Green of D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., was unanimously re-elected.

For the other five members of the General Executive Board, the following were elected unanimously: O'Rourke, D. A. 49, Enhorning and Frizelle, D. A. 4, Harris and Crimmins, recently of Syracues, now D. A. 49.

For the place of holding the next national convention, Hartford, Conn., and Syracuse, N. Y., were nominated. Syracuse was chosen, the vote being twelve to eight.

The Grievance Committee reported on the appeal of James Harow, of New York. Action: That there is nothing before the house, because appeals in such cases can be only from decisions of the General Executive Board, whereas, this appeal is from a decision of a D. A., and that the matter be referred to the incoming General Executive Board.

The following resolution pertaining to the Abend-Blatt, the Party's Jewish official organ, was adopted.

Whereas, The Abend-Blatt, an organ of the Socialist Labor Party, having been boycotted by the United Hebrew Trades, a pure and simple association run by organized scabs, and the Hebrew Typographical Union a member of the said United Hebrew Trades, though repeatedly called upon by the Abend-Blatt to adopt a consistent course, either by endorsing the boycott and ceasing to work for the paper, or by withdrawing from the United Hebrewe Trades, failed to take a positive attitude and exhibited the usual duplicity of a pure and simple trade union; and

Whereas, the Abend-Blatt having been thereby forced to assert its loyalty to the interests of the working class by exposing the illicit practices of the Hebrew Typographical Union did so in the only way befitting a paper advocating Socialist principles by discharging the members of that union as soon as their venal intentions became apparent, and substituting them with Alliance men—Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, indorse the action of the Abend-Blatt and approve and commend its course in thus ridding itself of an organization which, after the usual fashion of pure and simple trade unions sought to play the double trick of boycotting the paper on the outside and on the other hand permitting its members to work on the paper.

Delegate Eustis (D. A. 19) Lynn, gave a detailed account of the Alliance Morocco strikers in Lynn. Part of his report consisted of a highly amusing description of the conduct of the Judge of the State Board of Arbitration in trying to entrap the men into agreeing to the manufacturers' proposition, which tied the men hand and foot.

At noon the convention adjourned with three cheers for the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. After adjournment the delegates and friends gathered in a circle in the hall and sang a number of labor songs. The S. L. P. flag being held in the midst of them. Several of the delegates are going to-night to Lynn to address the Alliance strikers.

REPORT OF L. A. 345.

To the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Convention.

To the Sixth National Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance:
Providence, R. I.

W. L. Brower, General Secretary:

Comrades: Whereas, we the members of Local Alliance 345, of San Francisco, Cal., on account of adverse financial circumstances were unable to send a delegate to the National Convention, we beg leave to submit to you the following summary report of local conditions:

Local 345 was granted its charter on the 16th of April, 1901, with eighteen charter members. Active prepaganda work was not commenced until the Local was thoroughuy organized, and in good working order. At first we held one street meeting every week, and later two hall meetings every week in addition to tthe street meetings, one in the northern part of the city and one in South San Francisco. At the time of President McKinleys assassination we were, at our street meeting, treated with half a barrel of eggs from the roof of a house, some of which eggs were not not so bad that they could not have been sold to a workingman's wife in a corner grocery. One comrade was given a free ride to the calaboose for haveng those eggs thrown at him. His case was continued week after week, in all eight times. It was after election and the reelection of the capitalist judge that they finally mustered up courage to hand in a decision, and dismiss it.

At about the same time the "Union Labor" Party was beginning to sweep everything before it, and we were compelled to discontinue our hall meetings, but we expect to resume them in the near future in some form or another.

Continued on Page 3.

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BEAUMONTISM IN DAYTON.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT COMMITTED ON WIFE OF S. L. P. MAN.

Mrs. Emma Kastner Choked Into Insensibility and Her Clothing Set on Fire—Culmination of a Long Persecution Against Party Members.

Dayton, O., Dec. 5.—Early in November THE PEOPLE gave an account of the struggle initiated here against the Socialist Labor Party.

A few days after the death of McKinley the Manufacturers' Association of this city met and passed resolutions denouncing "Anarchism and Socialism" and those engaged in the propaganda thereof. A day or two later, Section Dayton received notice to vacate its rooms in the Davies Building.

About the same time five of the members of the section were called into the offices of their respective employers and told they must either quit the Socialist Labor Party of lose their jobs.

About this time a lodge of the "Hooly Gooly" was organized here. They enlisted about 300 members, mostly from the "aristocrats of labor" employed in the works of the National Cash Register Warks. The object of the "Hooly Goolys" is to break strikes among the plebians of labor. The persecution against the members of the Socialist Labor Party has been carried on systematically ever since. This persecution culminated last night in an atrocious assault on Mrs. Emma Kastner, age twenty-one, the wife of Henry J. Kastner, a patternmaker and a Party member.

Mrs. Kastner was at the front of her house on Monday night, just before dark, when she was hit on the leg by a boulder thrown by some person unknown. She was so badly bruised that she had to seek a physician's aid.

Last night, at about 5.30 o'clock, while Mrs. Kastner was on the way to her home at No. 112 South Bainbridge street, to the office of Dr. D. A. Scheibenzuber, No. 228 Green street, two men riding in a buggy, hurriedly drove along side. One of the men jumped out of the vehicle and grabbed the woman by the throat and choked her until she fell unconscious to the walk. The man then applied a lighted match to her clothing, and jumping into the buggy the two men drove hurriedly away.

When Mrs. Kastner regained consciousnes she found a colored man had thrown his overcoat about her, quenching the flames. Mrs. Kastner was assisted to the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Unterberger, about a block away from the scene of the assault. Dr. Scheibenzuber was summoned. Upon examination the doctor found that the woman was in a hysterical condition from the nervous shock. The doctor found over a dozen bad burns on her body, and and both hands were in a frightful shape.

Mrs. Kastner is in a serious condition from the tortures of the terrible experience she endured. She says that the first she noticed of the vehicle was its silent approach. It was evidently rubber-tired. She describes the two men as tall heavily built and finely dressed. Both wore heavy overcoats and fur caps.

The workingmen of the city are greatly aroused over the atrocious crime. The police claim that they are straining every nerve to determine the identity of the assailants. Thus far they have no clue.

Kastner had complained to the Chief of Police and to the officers on the beat of his experiences of late but no attention was paid to him.

Last summer his stable was robbed several times. The horse which had been driven hard was recovered. Kastner was the recipient of several letters threatening his life and denouncing him as an anarchist. If he went out in his yard at night it was ten to one he would have to dodge stones thrown at him, or he would trip over some obstacles in his path. Attempts were made to poison his dog and one night when it was barking at some of the invaders a log was dropped on it.

Kastner often works till 9 o'clock at night and his wife lived in continual terror, hardly daring to go out of doors. Last Saturday night Mrs. Kastner started to go out just about dusk when she noticed written on the door in big letters the word "Anarchists." She started to erase it when two stones came from the shadows across the street. One of them skinned her forehead. On Monday night she opened the door to look for the paper when she got the bruise on her leg.

The police and the capitalist press scout these stories. But one thing they cannot scout is the assault committed last night. The poor woman bears evidence of her suffering. The imprint of a man's hand was plainly to be seen on her neck when she reached her sister's house. The fact that the clothing of the woman was torn and burned, and that she had burns about her body and that she was in distressed, nervous physical condition, were potent facts that appealed to even the officers in substantiation of her story of the assault. One of the puzzling features of the affair, however, was the disappearance of the negro who discovered the unconscious woman lying on the pavement. The identity of this man is unknown.

THE "UNITY" HOWLERS.

They Cannot Preserve Harmony in Their Own Ranks.

Topeka, Kan., Nov., 28.—The gathering of "Socialists" at Parsons on the 26th, though fairly well attended, was not, in the estimation of several men, an authorized convention. There are now two branches of the "Socialist party" in the State—the Debs-Clemens-Matignon wing and the Kraybill-Lowther-Mills wing.

The latter wing came to Topeka last summer and attempted to organize and elect officers, leaving Clemens and his following out of the deal. Clemens ascertained this in time to put a few blocks in their way, so instead of Kraybill being elected the chairman and Thomas Mills secretary, Louie Matignon was elected chairman and T. W. Hawks secretary. Instead of the "Southwestern Advocate" being made the State organ, Hawk's paper, the "New Abolition," was declared to be it. But the Kraybill contigent was not satisfied. They proceeded to try and get Matignon to call a meeting or a convention, but he refused, and not so long since Thomas Mills of Girard issued a long call, which recited the story of the "split" and called upon the faithful to organize, and to come to Parsons on the 26th.

Clements was not there. Matignon was not there. Hawk was not there. These three claim that the people elected at Parsons will have no authority, because the convention was not regularly called. They claim that they will call another convention when the time comes to move on the Kangaroo checker board, and that it will name a State ticket which will have the official place on the ballot, and that the other outfit will not be in the running at all, but will have to go away back and sit down.

CHILD SLAVERY CHARGES FAIL.

Outcome of Investigation in Case of Minotola Glass Works.

Atlantic City, N. J. Dec., 3.—Child slavery charges against the Minotola Glass works were heard before Judge Ingersoll here this morning and a decision was given in favor of the defendants. The case was the outcome of an investigation ordered by Governor Voorhees, who had been informed that children less than twelve years of age were employed by the glass company.

It was testified by the father of young Detavio, the lad who was killed while at work in the Minotola factory that his son was twelve years old last June.

William Doughty, vice-president of the Glass Blowers' Union, witness for the prosecution also gave testimony.

Judge Ingersoll decided that no case had been made and he ruled for the defendant.

In the case of James Musto, employed in the same works, his attorney asked for a non-suit, as the summons had been served on the company's bookkeeper instead of the firm. The request was granted. It is probable that the inquiry is settled now.

NEW JERSEY RAILROADS.

Official Report of Mileage, Employes, Wages Paid and Number Killed.

Trenton, Dec. 5.—The Bureau of Statistics has filed with the Governor a report on the railroads of New Jeresey and their employes, which shows that it is the most important industry in the State and employs the largest number of people.

The number of miles owned and operated in New Jersey by each of the companies reporting is as follows: Pennsylvania, 404.53; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 390; Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 224.49; Morris and Essex Railroad, 176.24; Erie, 141.93; New York, Susquehanna and Western, 213.42; Lehigh Valley, 109.79; in all 1,658.40, an increase of 5.53 miles compared with last year.

The aggregate number of railroad employes whose duties are performed within the limits of the State is 32, 405. The average number of days employed per employee for all classes is 305, and the average number of hours worked per day is 10.7.

The aggregate amount paid in wages is $18,023,604. The average wages per day is $1,82, and the average yearly earnings, $566.11 This average includes the high-priced presidents and other officers.

On New Jersey railroads there were 395 trainmen killed and 5,734 injured; 50 switchmen killed, and. 496 injured, and of other employes, 264 killed and 3,161 injured.

The Lehigh Valley and the N. Y. S. and W. did not report the number killed and injured.

Great Northern Labor Troubles.

It is understood that P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has supported grievance claims made by engineers of the Great Northern, and has said that he would present the demands of the engineers to Mr. Hill. Certain changes in the schedule and wages are asked for by both firemen and engineers.

Steel Workers Collecting Assessments.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 10—The Wheeling lodges of steel workers are collecting an assessment of 10 per cent. from their members.

EGG CANDLERS WIN.

GOLDSTEIN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THEIR PRESIDENT DISMISSED.

Language Used by Defendant Held Not to Constitute a Crime — A Phase of the Egg Dealer's Many Attempts to Down the Alliance—Will Not Monkey With the Buzz Saw Again.

Samuel Silber, of No. 737 East147th street, Bronx Borough, this city, President of the Egg Candlers' Union, a local alliance attached to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was placed on trial yesterday morning in the Special Sessions, Criminal Court Building, Judge Holbrook presiding. The complainant was Frank Goldstein, of No. 265 Rivington street, an egg dealer against whom the Egg Candlers' Union had declared a strike. He alleged that Silber had been guilty of a violation of Section 675 of the Penal Code.

On October 29 last, the Egg Candlers' Union held a meeting at the corner of Rivington and Columbia streets, right in front of Goldstein's store. Among the speakers was the defendant, Samuel Silber, who denounced the plaintiff Goldstein in vigorous language. Goldstein took offense at this, and, alleging that Silber had called him a thief, robber, oppressor of the people, and similar names, caused Silber to be summoned to appear in the Essex Market Court. He was there represented by Grauer and Rathkopf, of No. 41 Wall street, and the complaint against him was dismissed.

The Magistrate, however, ordered that a complaint be made against Silber under Section 675 of the Penal Code, and after an examination before the Magistrate, he was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

Yesterday Silber was summoned to appear for trial. Goldstein was present with a host of witnesses including his wife. Many of these witnesses knew nothing of the case, but were willing to testify to almost anything that would convict Silber.

The District Attorney's office in presenting the case for the prosecution contended that the language used by Silber while addressing the meeting in front of Goldstein's store was criminal. Counsel for the defense contended that even if Silber had used the language alleged, his action would not constitute a crime. They accordingly demanded the discharge of the defendant.

J udge Holbrook in delivering his decision, declared that the interpretation of Section 675 by the defendant's counsel was a correct one. He accordingly dismissed the complaint.

Goldstein left the court followed by his array of unavailing and willing witnesses. He seemed to realize more than ever before that he was up against it when when he tackled an organization attached to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

It will be a long time before Goldstein will monkey with the Buzz-Saw again.

HUNGER AND ABUSE.

They Rise Superior to Discipline on Transport Sheridan.

San Francisco, Dec., 9.—The officers of the transport Sheridan on her voyage from Manila had a rough time of it part of the way. During the trip from Nagasaki more than 1,500 soldiers whose enlistment terms expired, became dssatisfied at the bad treatment they received, defied their former officers and for a time held possession of the transport. The men were too numerous to be repressed by force or threats. They laughed at the command of the officers who a month before they would have obeyed without question.

The time of the enlisted men expired while the Sheridan was on the high seas. Acting under regulations of the War Department, the officers secured the necessary papers, passed over the money and mustered the 1,555 men out of the service. Then the rumpus began. The discharged men cheered wildly. Some threw their small arms overboard, and at once manifested a disposition to riot. It had been customary for the troops to stand at "attention" when an officer came along the deck. They no longer did so. The officers lectured them and insisted that the old formality be observed. The men jeered the speakers who retired to their cabins.

Two days before the Sheridan arrived here a riot took place. Several of the discharged men, declaring that they were hungry, went to the bread-room, overpowered the sentry and forced an entrance, removing much of the contents. The rioters were in such force that the handful of regulars were powerless. Then one or two of the most popular army officers on board went among the noisy crowd, and by talking with some of the leaders persuaded them to retire to their own quarters. The men did this good naturedly, as a rule, and the incident closed with nothing damaged but the dignity of the officers.

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TENEMENT "REFORM."

Seven Stories is the Standard of Those Now Going Up.

Public attention has of late been attracted to the rapid increase in the number of tenement houses more than five stories in height. For years five stories has been the customary height, and a year ago the Tenement House Commission stated in its report that not more than 3 per cent. of the tenement houses in this city exceeded that height, but in the last year more than half the new tenement houses built have exceeded this limit.

To add two flights, or even one, to the long, dark, dangerous stairways means no slight increase to the discomforts of the tenement house dweller. It means additional fights of stairs up which the worker must plod his weary way. Yet the burden of discomfort in this, as in every other phase of tenement life, falls on the women and children. They are obliged to go up and down the stairs numberless times daily, and this additional climb will lessen the number of times they care to leave their narrow, dismal and unhealthy quarters.

But this change does not merely bring increased discomfort— it constitutes a menace to the health of the tenement dwellers. Many physicians believe that the frequent exertion of climbing the stairs frequently affects the heart. To this circumstance is also ascribed the abnormal number of bowlegged children among the tenement house families.

In any condition the lot of the tenement dweller is not a happy one. But in the present state of affairs, when the halls are dark and noisome caverns and the stairways steep and slippery with the water which overflows from the water pipes, when the unwary are constantly in danger of treading on cats, dogs and even children, in the darkness, two more flights of stairs are no insignificant addition to this burden of affliction.

Apart from he question of comfort and health, as affected by excessive stair climbing, there are still more serious objections to the high tenement. First, there is always the question of light and air. Tenement house construction has reduced to a minimum the allowance of fresh air and daylight for each inhabitant. But even when this margin of allowance was made, it became clear that seven stories was the extreme height at which a tenement could be "healthful."

Then there is the question of fire. The appalling loss of life in recent tenement house fires should prove a a serious restraint on the erection of high tenement houses. The recent Tenement House Commission recommended in its report, which as subsequently enacted as a law, that the maximum height allowed for non-fireproof tenements should be five stories. For fireproof structures seven stories is the maximum.

It is perhaps little source of comfort to the inhabitant of the seventh story of a tenement house that he can go no higher, that the scientific student has recommended that the law fix a limit on his aerial misfortunes. But he has only big patience to sustain him. Meanwhile, all over the East Side the contractors are busy and the old-fashioned apartment house and the equally out of date five story tenement house are giving ay to the lofty seven story building. In every street one may see sings of the builder. It requires litle fancy to read in the faces of the people a new line of anxiety and pain for the future.

Gomper's Politicians Fight Against Measure Reducing Their Perquisites.

Scranton, Dec. 10.—At this morning's session of the convention of the Federation of Labor a resolution pledging the Federation to use every honorable means to prevent the passage by Congress of anti-scalping legislation was favorably reported by the committee. State Senator Tanquray of Coloorado, another believer in politicians in trade unions and a member of the Railroad Telegraphers' Union, and John B. Lennon of Bloomingdale, Ill., of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, vigorously opposed the resolution. Mr. Tanquray declared the Federation was going outside of its legitimate field in considering such a resolution, and the organization was treading on dangerous ground. Mr. Lennon said many of the ticket-scalpers were criminals, and told of a case where 45,000 tickets had been forged on one railroad and sold by scalpers.

Lee Hart of Chicago of the Theatrical Stage Employees' ational Alliance and E. A. Agard, the Mayor of Fairbury, Ill., who represents the Glass Bottle Blowers, led those who favored the resolution. They maintained that ticket scalping was a legitimate business and the means of cheapening railroad travel.

It is said many "labor leaders" buy scalpers' tickets and charge their organization full rates therefor. The resolution was adopted.

Foodstuffs Advance in Price.

The American Cereal Company advanced the price of Quaker oats to $3.40 per case, the first change in ten years, and the Great Western Company put up Mother's oats to $3.25, while both advanced barrel rolled oats 30 cents all around, following the oats market, and trade of late has been heavy in anticipation of this advance over 5,000 barrels selling last weeek.

BEAUMONT JUSTICE.

ASSAILANTS OF LYON ALLOWED TO GO FREE BY DOGBERRY O'BRIEN.

A Trial That Was a Farce from Beginning to End—No Doubt from the First as to the Verdict—Lyon Again Assaulted.

Beaumont, Texas, Dec. 3.—The trial yesterday of the thugs who murderously and viciously assaulted Frank D. Lyon, was a farce from beginning to end. Judge O'Brien who heard the case went through the formality of hearing the evidence, but the evidence made no difference. The judge was not there for the purpose of deciding as to right and wrong. He was there to acquit, and he did it. That this would be the outcome was evident to all who witnessed the O'Brien travesty on justice.

The three men, Henry Langham, James Stewart, James Ravell and Perry Broussard appeared in the county court before Judge O'Brien to answer to the charges of committing aggravated assaults on the person of Frank D. Lyon. A motion was made that the defendants be given separate hearings, and the motion was granted by the court without a question.

Henry Langham then announced through his attorney that he was ready for trial and the evidence was heard, the party making the accusation being on the stand nearly an hour, and proving to the satisfaction of every one present that the three scoundrels at the bar were the ones who tried to kill him. When the evidence was completed and the statements made to the court the court announced instantly that he found the defendant, Langham, not guilty.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the defendant Broussard was called and his trial begun.

Perry Broussard, James Ravell and James Stewart were paraded forth in a perfunctory way and the court found all of the parties not guilty as charged in the indictment.

The would-be murderers were much elated at the way that they had Beaumont "justice" under their thumb. They sneered contemptuously at those who imagined that such a thing as a conviction was possible. Then nodding in an easy and familiar way to the "judge" they left the courtroom.

As soon as they were outside all their criminal viciousness came to the surface. Frank D. Lyon and S. Cohn, who had appeared as witnesses, were walking along Washington street, and Marshal James Steuart, Henry Langham and James Ravell sneaked up behind them. Langham rushed up and struck Lyon a terrific blow. Ravell hit Cohn, knocking him down.

The two men assaulted showed fight, and the three cowardly brutes were soon at a standstill, and were only too glad when a crowd came along and stopped the fight.

As Lyon had been taken unaware, and was furthermore weak from the terrible beating he received, he was somewhat used up by this new fight. His face was badly cut, probably from brass knuckles.

The three cut throats were not arrested, and it is not known whether O'Brien will or will not cause Lyon to be arrested for being assaulted.

GIVES AWAY THE GAME.

Duluth "Herald" Shows Methods Resorted to to Over Stock Labor Market.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 5.—The following is from the Duluth "Herald." It unwittingly gives away the game. The "Herald" says:

"The over-supply of the labor market has brought about the expected result, and this week has witnessed a material decrease in wages, particularly for men for the woods. A week ago the logging operators were paying from $30 to $35 per month and board for woodsmen, but to-day $26 per month is the best figure offered. Less than three weeks ago scores of men would listen indifferently to an offer of from $30 to $35 per month; now there is a rush of men to get the same jobs at $26 per month.

"Within the past two weeks there has been an inrush of labor to the Northwest on account of the reports of plenty of work and a shortage in the supply of men, until now the labor market is overstocked and the streets of the city are filled with men that are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to go to work in the woods.

"It is practically the same thing that takes place in the Dakota farming country every season. The farmers start in the season short handed, but the reports of good wages and scarcity of labor are sent to outside points, and the rush of men for the work forces wages down.

"The present condition is one that the logging operators have been looking forward to for some weeks. It is said that there will be no prospect of a raise from now on until after the holidays, when there is usually a changing about of the men that occasions a little flurry in the market.

"It is expected that wages on the contract railroad work going on in this district during the winter will be cut from $2 per day to $1.75 about the fifteenth of the month. There is no new railroad work to be had and the contractors are well supplied.

THE WESTERN LABOR UNION

A. F. OF L. SAYS IT'S ENCROACHING ON ITS TERRITORY.

The Labor Union Claimed That It Worked Only in Fields Neglected by the A. F. of L.—Clash Starts Over Rival Tailor Organizations—Labor Union Says a Job Was Put Up on Them.

Denver, Col., Nov. 25.—The Western Labor Union received a body blow yesterday in its fight against the American Federation of Labor for the control of the Denver Trades & Labor Assembly. This fight has been going on for three months and for a time the Labor Union seemed to be gaining ground. It was claimed by its supporters that there was no intention that it should antagonize in any way the unions affiliated with the Federation, but that it should work in fields which the federation had neglected, and organize unions of trades not organized before, thus "strengthening the cause of organized labor."

The Tailors' Union delegates exploded a bombshell under the feet of the Western Labor Union advocates yesterday when they asserted that in Leadville the W.L.U. had tried to force the Tailors' union to withdraw from its national body, and failing had issued a charter to a rival organization, which included two shops expelled from the old union for violation of union rules.

Casper Wright, president of the Assembly and a W. L. U. man boldly told the delegates that they must expect this action, and said in effect that unless the Assembly gave up its affiliation with the A. F. of L. it must expect to see the same warfare carried on in Denver.

This declaration of the president was received with hoots, groans, hisses and cries of "No!" "No!" An effort to refer the matter to Leadville for adjustment was lost, and the label committee of the Assembly, a majority of the members of which favor the American Federation was directed to take the matter up, investigate fully, and report to the Assembly.

Six labor unions organized by the W. L. U. failed to get the necessary two-thirds vote for admission to the Assembly. L. M. French, from the Cigarmakers' union and A. Poinli from the Bookbinders' were admitted as delegates.

The differences between the Towel Supply Company and the City Laundry were ventilated in a long debate over a non-committal report of the arbitration committee, as to the alleged unfairness of the City Laundry. Delegate W. H. Montgomery asserted that the whole trouble arose in the efforts of business rivals to use the Assembly as a club to force Chas. A. Bray, proprietor of the City Laundry out of business. He demanded that if any demand were made that the City Laundry be unionized, the same demand should be made at the same time, of all the other laundries in the city. It was finally decided to leave the matter to a committee of five to be named by the Assembly, to work with a similar committee, to be named by the laundry workers union. The Assembly committee was named as follows:

H. T. Fosdick, W. H. Montgomery, S. B. Lawrence, Patrick Graham and C. Stone.

The brooms made and handled by W. H. Selzer and Sons were declared to be unfair, and the delegates from the Grocery Clerks' Union were asked to impress upon their union members the necessity of discouraging the sale of any brooms but those bearing the union label.

The label committee reported that the Denver agents for the Whittemore Shoe Polish Company had written to that firm that it would be hard to sell any more goods in this territory so long as the bottles were made by men who had taken the places of strikers. The committee reported that Carl Linquist had completed exonerated himself from the charges of being "unfair" to organized labor. He had some wagon and blacksmith work done at a non-union shop, but was sorry. The delegates of the Carriage Makers' Union present admitted that Linquist's record for the past two months was all right, but wanted to refrain from endorsing him. They were voted down and the report of the committee was accepted. The first big fight of the day came when the applications of the Glass Bottle Blowers, the Switchmen, the Bill Posters and Billers, the Expressmen and the Millworkers for membership in the Assembly were presented. After a long debate the vote stood 38 to 36 in favor of admitting the unions, but as it takes a two-thirds vote for admission the W. L. U. was defeated.

In the dispute between the Leadville Tailors' Union with the W.L.U., the Tailors' Union claimed the W.L.U. had tried to disrupt their union by threats of establishing a rival union there and had already issued union cards to two shops.

This caused a sensation, and President Wright left the chair to Vice-Pres. P. Gorman, remarking that the assembly must face the proposition, and tried to have the matter referred to the Leadville Union but was ruled out. The matter then came to a vote on the motion to refer to the label committee, which was carried by a large majority. The delegates then adjourned the meeting.

Officials of the Western Labor Union will at once begin an investigation into the charges made by the tailors at the meeting of the Trades Assembly, that they were introducing another label in this State. The tailors, who are of the American Federation of Labor, not only made the charge, but offered a pair of trousers bearing the Western's label as proof of it. The Trades Assembly label committee will investigate, but the matter will be carried farther than that. The Western leaders themselves will cause an investigation to be made. They declare that a job has been put up on them.

WORKINGMEN HEROES.

Daring Deeds of Rescue at Smuggler Mine Horror.

Telluride, Col., Nov., 24.—The recent Smuggler catastrophe demonstrated once again the fact. that the average workman quickly constitutes himself a hero whenever opportunity offers. Many are dead as a result of their heroism at the Smuggler mine. It is impossible to do full justice to all the men who knowingly took their lives in their hands and went into the depths of the mine, polluted as the working were with poisonous gases, a single breath which meant instant death.

When it was seen that the smoke and poisonous gases were filling the mine two men rushed under ground, with almost certain death staring them in the face, to warn their fellow workmen. Many escaped by the means of this warning, but both Torkleson and Barkly who gave the warning perished, the former being ovrcome in a mill hole and his body lodging on a ladder as he strove to carry warning to Billy Jones and his partner in a slope.

The men who escaped alive are loud in praise of William Richardson, Mel Robbins and Claude Harvey, who are credited with saving many lives at the risk of their own.

In fact, as the excitement subsides, and the escaped men congregate and discuss the conditions and their narrow escape, there are recounted innumerable acts of heroism beside which the daring acts of men in the excitement of battle pale into insignificance.

Men tell of being carried up ladders in a semi-conscious and helpless condition, by men whose names they did not learn.

When it was known that poisonous workings and no response could be had from the shouts and signals to the ninth level, Hugh O'Neil and Joe Nelson volunteered to go down. They told the engineer at the hoist to lift the cage only on their signal. When they had been down a few moments and no response could be got from them, the cage was lifted. Nelson was dead and O'Neil was unconscious, and though he lived for forty-eight hours he never gained consciousness.

It is surmised that as they descended when the cage struck the strata of carbonic acid gas which had settled into the lower workings, the men succumbed so suddenly that they were not able to pull the bell rope.

Nelson was an unmarried American of Danish decent, who only came to Telluride last August from Spanish Forks, Utah, where his parents, brothers and sisters reside. His body was shipped home accompanied by Harry Thanning, an intimate friend. He died a real hero's death, going into almost certain death to warn his fellow miners of the disaster.

The body of Iva Sundstrom was shipped to Silver Plume and that of William Merrifield to Delta accompanied by his son.

Hugh O'Neil was one of the old timers of the San Miguel district. Back in the early eighties he was a foreman on the Mendota, and has held positions of responsibility and trust in all the leading mines of this section. He was a thorough miner, an upright, industrious, honorable man respected and honored by all who knew him. He lost his life in an effort to rescue his fellow workmen.

A total of twenty-three bodies have been recovered. It is thought that there are no more in the mine, though there may be. It is said that all are accounted for while other rumors say that there are more than a half a dozen missing.

There were many narrow escapes. Jack Thomas was coming out with a train of ore and just behind him was another trammer with a mule, when Torkelson and Barkly gave them the warning. They dropped the cars and taking hold of the animals' tails, started for the mouth. At the crossing of the Pandora drift the mule fell dead, but the men escaped into some side workings and finally reached the surface by going back and getting out through the old Sheridan tunnel. Thomas said the nearer they got to the mouth the faster his horse ran. Wen within 400 feet of the mouth his lights went out, but the horse kept on and dragged him through the burning tunnel house, both escaping. Had the animal fallen, or had he lost his hold on the tail, Thomas says he certainly would have perished.

John Peterson, one of the victims of the mine accident, only came to Telluride from Salt Lake about three weeks ago. Upon arriving here he met a sister, Hannah Peterson, whom he had not seen for more than fifteen years. Miss Peterson had been conducting a private boarding house on South Oak street, but when her brother came she gave this up, and rented a house and they began housekeeping. Only a few days ago her brother secured work at the Smuggler and was among those who lost their lives in the fire. The poor woman is almost broken hearted at losing her relative so soon after being re-united and established in a home.

Sixteen of the dead were members of the local Miners' Union in good standing.

The funeral was held on Saturday Nov., 23, at 2 o'clock. The long procession wound out to the Lone Tree Cemetery where the victims of capitalism were laid to rest. Business was suspended.

Miners from different mines attended. More than 1,500 men were in line. The Smuggler-Union, Tomboy, Contention, Liberty Bell, Alta-Bessie, Palmyra, Four Metals, Silver Bell, Gold King, Butterfly Terrible, San Bernardino, Ophir Tunnel, Cimarron, and mines at Ophir were represented by practically all of the men employed on the various properties.

The city council held a special meeting and passed resolutions of "condolence" and issued a proclamation that all business houses close the afternoon of the funeral.

Coroner Glenn empaneled a coroner's jury Thursday afternoon and after viewing the remains of the mine victims, adjourned until Monday when the inquest will be held. It was impossible to do otherwise on account of Mr. Glenn being busy night and day getting the bodies ready for burial.

The most that is expected of the inquest is a censure of the mine officials. But if ever a band of capitalis labor skinners were guilty of manslaughter, under the laws of their own making, it is the gang running the Smuggler mine. Safeguards would have prevented the awful catastrophe.

In these wild mountain districts the worker is wholly at the mercy of the capitalist labor skinners and his pure and simple union is no more a safeguard than a hand grenade would have been to stop the fire.

John Butler was instantly killed in the Silver Lake mine at Silverton Friday afternoon, by falling rock.

TURNING THE TABLES.

FILIPINO CIVILIZERS GIVEN A TASTE OF YANKEE CIVILIZATION.

Uncle Sam's "Brave Fighters" Complain That They Were Inhumanly Treated on the Way Home—Declare Transport Buford Was a Hell-Hole.

Companies A, B, C and F, of the Twenty-third Regiment, which returned on the transport Buford from the Philippines, were sent by train yesterday morning to Fort Ethan Allen, and Plattsburg Barracks, two companies to each respectively. The remainder of the regiment, comprising some 450 men expect to get off the ship and be sent to the same places by Thursday.

The men cannot get away from the vessel too soon, which they say was a veritable hell hole during the long voyage from the Philippines. Men in irons, one of them an officer. 300 Court martials, a daily fight to secure food and then not enough to properly sustain them, gives only a sllight idea of the miserable life spent by Uncle Sam's fighters on the transport.

The trip was in fact worse, the men claim, than the three years of fighting and hard work in the archipelago. The rough usage of the men aboard ship was but a continuance of the same thing on the islands. At Scassi, one of the islands of the Zulu group, men were punished by being hung up by the wrists and in most cases on trivial charges.

In addition to the ship's butcher, Wm. Granz, and the third engineer, James Murphy, being kept in irons during a part of the voyage, Quartermaster Jacobson suffered similar treatment. For giving a superior officer back talk he was kept in irons for a week on short rations.

Three hundred courtmartials during the trip showed that the soldiers experienced some breezy times. All manner of punishment was meted out. Several of the men stated yesterday that they and others had engaged counsel in New York to take up their cases.

The food supply was sufficient, the soldiers say, to maintain life only. They could not work on it and many were sick they say, on account of the poor rations. The soldiers had pork and beans for dinner yesterday and they said that it was a big treat.

Another hardship endured was that the soldiers only had one shore leave from the time they left the Philippines until they arrived at this port. Colonel Thompson was relieved of the command of the regiment yesterday by Captain Croxton, of Company G. Captain Croxton at once gave the men five hours shore leave without restrictions, except not to bring liquor aboard.

Deputy United States Marshal Burns boarded the Buford Monday night with warrants issued by United States Commissioner Russ for the arrest of Third Engineer James Murphy, and the ship's butcher, William Granz. Murphy, who is over six feet tall resisted arrest but was overpowered. Both were handcuffed and taken to the Hudson county, N. J. jail. Commissioner Russ held them for a hearing Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

SMALLPOX ORDER CAUSES DISTRESS.

Factories Close, Creating Pitiful Scenes Among Employees.

New Brunswick, N. J., Dec., 8.—Twelve cases of smalpox and a fear that the disease will spread has caused consternation in the village of Sayreville. There was a great rush to be vaccinated yesterday and to-day, and the Town Board of Health was forced to use the Town Hall to accomodate the people. Dr. J. H. Beekman, the Health Board physician, vaccinated 375 people up to noon yesterday.

There are two large handkerchief factories in the neighboring village of South River. Many of the Sayre- the people. Dr. J. H. Beekman, the recommendation of physicians, the management of the factories served notice upon the employees from Sayreville that they must not return to work until the epidemic is under complete control.

This order affected about three hundred employees, many of them the support of families. The people sobbed and implored the foreman to permit them to work. They declared that to enforce the order and deprive them of work would mean that the little ones would have to go without gifts for Christmas, and that perhaps there would be no food.

In one factory the heads of the firm tried to explain that the order was necessary to safeguard the health of the hundreds of other employees of the factory, but to no avail. Women became hysterical, and one girl dropped on her knees and prayed.

BOY WORKER MADE MAD.

His Terrible Experience Inside of a Boiler.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Lying on his back in a great iron boiler his cries for help unheard because of the roar and din of the big factory, Robert Carter, a boy saw a big steel drill cut its way through the steel above him and, pointing at his breast, come driving on until it caught his jumper.

Just in the nick of time the whirling drill was stopped—just in time to save life, but not soon enough to save his mind. He was taken to the South Chicago Hospital a maniac, and it is not likely he will recover his reason.

Carter is eighteen years old. He lives at No. 7,501 Drexel avenue. Two weeks ago he went to work at the John Mohr & Sons' boiler factory, and was assigned to help one of the men who rivets the big sections of boilers together. From seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night he lay in the boiler and held the hot pins in place while the man on the outside riveted them into place. As the driller put the holes through the steel, Carter and the riveter followed him and closed them with the red hot pins of steel.

All day Carter did this and heard the heavy sledge of the worker on the outside, the monotonous whirr of the big drill as it forced its way through the steel and the regular cry of warning as another helper threw the red hot rivets into the boiler for him to use. Yesterday morning he lay there holding one of these cherry colored steel pins in his tongs, flat on his back, when he saw the bright point of the drill cut through the inside of the boiler, as he had seen it hundreds of times before.

He watched it as a bird under a charm watches a snake. Nearer and nearer it came, but he made no attempt to move because many times the man at the drill was busy elsewhere and let the bit of tempered steel whirl on and on long after it had pierced the boiler cover.

It was not until the sharp tool was within a few inches that he thought to escape. Then it was to late. He was on his back in the hollow of the lower side of the boiler. He could not turn over without raising his body, and this meant the drill, still coming steadily down would pierce him.

He gave an agonizing cry for help, but the countless sledges pounding on the boiler in the factory kept up their rhythmic beat and roar, above which no human voice could sound.

Finally the twisting bit of steel caught his jumper. A fraction of an inch further and it would have gone into the flesh, but it was stopped in time, though no one knew of the peril of the boy until the workmen on the outside, annoyed at the delay, crawled in to investigate. The boy was unconscious when they took him out, but soon revived. When he did he seized a hammer and, climbing on a boiler, declared he would kill the first person who approached.

The police were called, but it took four men to overpower him and take him to the hospital, for those few minutes' experience had made him mad.

More Social Democracy.

The Journal's Union Label Bulletins are hanging in the meeting hall of the Federation of Labor at San Juan, Porto Rico. They were taken from New York by Santiago Iglesias, who has been appointed and equipped by the American Federation of Labor for a four months' organizing mission among the workers of his native island. Being released under bail after his arrest on arriving at San Juan, Organizer Iglesias went to the headquarters of the local Federation of Labor and hung on the walls the charter which had been granted by the American Federation, and also illuminated Union Label Bulletins which he securerd from the Journal office on leaving the United States.

At the following regular meeting of the San Juan Labor Parliament resoulutions were adopted on motion of Organizer Iglesias and forwarded to W. R. Hearst, greeting him as "Dear Sir and Brother," and thanking him for the evidence they had received of his interest in "the great international fraternity of wage-earners." The resolutions are signed by Eugene Sanchez, secretary.

The above is taken from the "Journal." The adventurer who compliments Hearst's sheet, which has shown its love for labor by its contempt for it, is a member of the Social Democratic Party, and sponged on that organization as long as the other sponges would allow him to do so.

S. T. & L. A. and West Hoboken Silk Workers.

Last night at 7 o'clock over 400 employes of the Schwaatdendarch Silk Mills, West Hoboken, N. J., assembled in the Casino, of that town, to protest against the order of the mill owners that the operatives work overtime without extra pay.

Arthur Neumar, organizer of the West Hoboken Italian Branch, S. L. P., Jos. Automedit, Mello Eunsellel, Frank Campbell, and J. L. Fricke, organizer of Section North Hudson, S. L. P. addressed the meeting.

All of the speakers roused the workers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The speakers told them that only by organizing into the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. could they hope to improve their conditino or bring their employers to terms.

Many names were secured and it is believed that a strong local of the S. T. & L. A. will be organized.

Another meeting will be held this evening when the work of organization so far done will be perfected.

State Employment Agencies.

New Haven, Dec. 9.—Returns for five months from the five State employment agencies established by the last Connecticut Legislature show that places were found for 2,000 female and 1,075 male applicants. At the Bridgeport agency 641 places were found, at Hartford 1,568, at Waterbury, 330, at New Haven, 379, and at Norwich 157.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

GOMPERS THINKS SOME HEAVYWEIGHT THINKS.

Drives the Dagger Deep Into "Brother" Shaffer—Chinese Exclusion—Max Hayes Finds a Way to Get Dues Out of Child Workers—Other Resolutions.

Scranton, Dec. 6.—In his annual address to the twenty-first convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is holding a ten-day session at St. Thomas Hall, this city, President Samuel Gompers made the usual spread eagle and ridiculous speech.

Referring to the four great strikes of the year—the Machinists', the Iron and Steel Workers', the Virginia Textile Workers' and the River and Dock Workers' of San Francisco Gompers manifested his hatred of Shaffer and insinuated that he was guilty of treason to the union because he accepted terms not as favorable as they might have been.

Noting the increasing tendency toward compacts between associations of employers and labor fakirs, President Gompers said: "It should be our constant aim to make the collective bargains, that is, agreements with our employers, as advantageous to our fellow-workers as it is possible to obtain in the course of negotiations: but when these agreements are made, it should be no less our steadfast purpose to faithfully abide by and live up to their terms for the full period of their existence."

He then drifted to the subject of child labor and talked as follows:

"Of the injustices and wrongs growing out of our modern industrial system, none is so grievous or so inexcusable as that of the employment of young and innoocent children, who should be in the schoolroom, the playground or the home, developing their physical, mental and moral well-being. Surely, in our day, with the wonderful productive forces of steam and electricity, and the highest developed machinery found anywhere on the globe, there is not even a semblance of an excuse to exploit the labor of children of tender years for private gain to the detriment of manhood and womanhood of our day, and the future of those who are now too often dwarfed through the rapacity of conscienceless employers."

This old time, worn out phrasing pleased the delegates greatly, and one of them woke up suddenly and applauded.

Gompers said as follows on the subject of woman labor:

"Realizing the continued increase of woman's labor in industry, commerce and in office work, we have always made strenuous efforts to secure for them considerable treatment, and its correlative—equal pay for equal work with men. We appreciate the fact, however, that without the organization of the female wage-earners no hope for their protection or advancement is possible. While there is much to be hoped for and much to be obtained in organizing our sisters in toil, yet there is no country on the face of the earth where women work in which there are so many organized as in America. Our American trade unions have not only declared for the principle of fair treatment and equal pay, but many of them have borne burdens and made sacrifices to accomplish it. Wherever they have formed or joined a union and maintained it they have been joint beneficiaries with us."

It is general talk that an attempt will be made to organize the women in those industries in which they are most prominent. This is shown to be the factby the hint which Gompers gives. The dress-makers, saleswomen, type-writers, etc. will be taken in hand. The dues coming in now are not sufficient to meet the demand of the many highly paid officials who are already in the field, and there are others who are desirious of getting there.

"There is no question," said Gompers in speaking of the Chinese Exclusion Act, "to be considered by the present Congress fraught with half so much import to the American people as is the question whether or not the Chinese shall be excluded from the United States. Fully realizing the immense importance attached to the work done by the American Federation of Labor, and the danger of underestimating the strength of the antagonistic element, I have arranged for a most active and energetic campaign. Being aware that the pro-Chinese element in the country depends in a large measure upon the general ignorance of many of us east of the Rocky mountains, as to the merits or demerits involved, literature has been prepared upon the subject, for general distribution."

Gompers wants the Federation's legislative committee at Washington to urge Federal legislation that shall curtail the power of the courts to issue injunctions. This will give an opening for a thing much desired—a permanent committee at Washington, which will lobby during each session of Congress. He said: "During the year several of the courts have still further extended the scope of injunctions, going so far as to restrain workmen from 'persuading,' even by peaceable means, other workmen from taking employment in establishments in which a strike prevails. When the fact is borne in mind that there is neither constitutional nor statutory law under our Federal or State governments by which these injunctions are warranted, that they constitute an invasion by the judiciary of the legislative functions of the Congress and the legislatures, we are all the more reminded of the warning of the founders of our Republic that, unless the people are alert at all times and shall safeguard themselves, the judiciary will silently but steadily filch from us the rights we have acquired and which we assumed to be constitutionally guaranteed."

At the meeting to-day resolutions were introduced demanding the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion act and for strict trade autonomy.

The most noticeable resolution introduced was that of Max Hayes of Cleveland providing for the admission of minors under eighteen years of age into unions at a reduced per capita. This shocked some of the most hardened of the labor fakirs, as they have been averse, corrupt as they are, to live from the blood squeezed from child workers. Hayes has no such scruples, and urged the passing of his resolution. In conversation he says that there are thousands of "young ones" who are able to pay dues, and they should be allowed to. It would increase the amount available for strike, sick and death benefits, and for salaries. Hayes, who is so anxious to get at the slender pay of the unfortunate children, is a Social Democrat.

Dietrich, of Washington, D. C., presented a resolution protesting against subsidy legislation by congress, and another resolution called for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a memorial to congress to prohibit the granting of injunctions by courts against organized labor. Other resolutions provided for beycotts against concerns in various parts of the country, giving seamen the full right to quit any merchant vessel on which the service has been obnoxious to him, and for universal labels.

Edward F. McSweeney, deputy commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, addressed the delegates. The spirit of the immigration law, he said, is being violated "by the wholesale." He recalled the railroad wreck in Michigan last week, in which a large number of immigrants were killed, and asserted that they were no doubt under contract to work in California.

Speaking of the Chinese exclusion act, McSweeney said the Japanese should also be excluded from the United States because they are more undesirable than are the Chinamen. Labor contractors, he said, are perfecting their method for the bringing of aliens to this country and the Bureau of Immigration is not being extended.

Another resolution introduced was the outcome of a by-law passsed by the Saginaw local of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

This resolution is for the purpose of forbidding locals to take in women as members. This action raised a protest from the women garment workers at Columbus, Ga., who hold that it is in violation of the laws and policy of the American Federation of Labor, under whose jurisdiction the journeymen barbers are.

The Columbus local of the United Garment Workers, whose president is named Lizzie Barber, sent the following resolution to General Secretary White, of New York, with the request that he take it to Scranton and present it to the convention of the American Federation, as one of the national delegates from the Garment Workers' Union:

Whereas, It is the belief of Local No. 63, U. G. W. of A., that great injustice has been done the Journeymen Barbers' Convention, because it places those women who may wish to follow that calling outside of the benefits of unionism and in a position inferior to the most ignorant of male citizens of the United States, and as this is done contrary to the law of the American Federation of Labor, as defined in its constitution, and in the "Book of Instruction to Organizers;" therefore,

Resolved, That Local No. 63, of Columbus, Ga., protests against the action of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union relative to women and their exclusion from that calling as being against the laws of the A. F. of L., and the true spirit of unionism, and we request that our national delegate to A. F. of L. at its coming convention register a protest against the action of the barbers.

This was done at to-day's session.

SWEEPING STRIKE INJUNCTION.

Decision of Philadelphia Judge in Allied Building Trades Case.

Philadelphia Nov,, 27.—Judge McCarthy of the Common Pleas Court has issued an injunction in which he denies the right of the Council of Allied Building Trades or its agents to instigate strikes at buildings where contractors employ labor that is not affiliated with that organization. The decision has caused a commotion in the ranks of local trades unionists, and it is probable that an appeal will be taken to a higher court.

Judge McCahty also denied the right of the defendants to order contractors to discharge members of labor organizations that are not affiliated with the Council of the Allied Building Trades. He ordered them to refrain from threats, expressed or implied, that employers would suffer loss by hiring the plaintiffs.

The case which resulted in the injunction was that of Erdman and others against the Council of the Allied Building Trades. Until April 22 last the plaintiff had been employed for many years by the local plumbing firm of Hoban & Doyle. Under the threat of a strike, Wells & Wells, general contractors, of Chicago, had the plaintiffs removed from a large office building, then in course of erection. The plaintiffs were members of the Plumbers' League, an organization not affiliated with the Building Trades Council, and their places were taken by United Association plumbers who were members of the Building Trades Council.

W. E. D. Stokes, who is building a $3,000,000 apartment-house on upper Broadway said that the above decision would create a sensation among the trades councils, and would do a great deal to free the contractors from the attempted dictation to which they claim they are now so frequently subjected. The same question will be tested in the courts of this State in the near future. The frequent obstacles with which Stokes has had to combat are a good example. His latest trouble is with the plumbers. Originally he had in his employ men of both the Building Trades Council and the Brevoort Hall persuasion, but the former, having control of suplies and materials necessary to the building demanded that only their men should be employed. Stokes after considerable delay, was compelled to make the concession.

Trades' & Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 135

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

A RAGGED TRAMP.

[Written for the DAILY PEOPLE by C. Stober, Adams, Mass.]

My clothes are ragged, my hair unkempt,
People regard me with contempt.
As I wander along on my weary way,
"There goes a tramp" is all they say.

Yes, I'm a tramp, I have no home,
And never a cent to call my own,
I live on scraps picked up by the way
What other people have thrown away.

Yet once—ah, it is long ago
I had a home to which I could go,
A wife to wait with a smile for me
And a baby-boy to dance on my knee.

We were happy then, I was earning good pay,
At the printer's trade I worked every day.
With pride we taught our boy to walk,
And say celver things as he learned to talk,

One day they brought into the shop where I toiled,
A curious machine well tempered and oiled;
They set it up—it worked like a clock
And a dozen of us had a chance to walk.

I did not dispair, I was young and strong
And never dreamed things would go wrong.
But wherever I turned 'twas the same old call
Work was scarce and wages were small.

In desperation our child we send
To the factory an ugly machine to tend,
Until one day they brought him home
Mangled and crushed—dead as a stone.

My wife never rallied, .. broke her heart.
In less than a year we had to part.
They laid her besides our darling boy.
Since then I've known neither hope nor joy.

And so I wander from place to place,
People shout when I show my face:
"Fire him! put the dogs on the scamp."
Nobody cares for a ragged tramp.

THE COST OF LIVING.

IT STILL GOES UP WHILE WAGES GO DOWN.

A New Record for Recent Years in This Country—An Increase Since July 1, 1897, in the Price of Necessities of More Than 25 per cent.

According to "Dun's Review" prices of necessities are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact surpass all records since present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use, and agricultural operations were first begun on the present extensive scale with labor-saving machinery. "Dun's" index number, covering 350 quotations, with due allowance for the relative importance of each, was $101.37 on December 1, an increase of 3.7 per cent compared with November 1, and 11 per cent over December 1, 1900.

In the following table the cost of living is given for three years, with a partial classification of the articles quoted:

July 1, 1897.

Breadstuffs	$10.587
Meats	7.529
Dairy and Garden	8.714
Other Food	7.887
Clothing	13.808
Metals	11.642
Miscellaneous	12.228
Total	$72.455

December 1, 1900.

Breadstuffs	$13.843
Meats	8.260
Diary and Garden	13.887
Other Food	9.544
Clothing	15.744
Metals	15,235
Miscellaneous	15.872
Total	$92.594

November 1, 1901.

Breadstuffs	$17.840
Meats	8.929
Diary and Garden	13.622
Other Foods	9.157
Clothing	15.342
Metals	15.876
Miscellaneous	16.977
Total	$97.743

December 1, 1903.

Breadstuffs	$195,28
Meats	9.250
Diary and Garden	15.675
Other Foods	9.081
Clothing	15.381
Metals	15.722
Miscellaneous	16.782
Total	$101.378

Note.—Breadstuffs include many quotations of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, besides beans and peas; meats include live hogs, sheep and many provisions, lard, tallow, etc.; dairy and garden products include eggs, vegetables and fruits; other foods include fish, liquors, condiments, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc.; clothing includes the raw material of each industry, and many quotations of woolen, cotton, silk and rubber goods, as well as hides, leather, boots and shoes; metals include various quotations of pig iron, and partially manufactured and finished products, as well as minor metals, coal and petroleum. The miscellaneous class embraces many grades of hard and soft lumber, lath, brick, lime, glass, glassware, turpentine, hemp, linseed oil, paints, fertilizers and drugs.

As these price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessaries of life by the per capita consumption in each case, it appears that if a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1 they would have cost $101.87, while the same quantities of the same articles would have aggregated only $72.45 on July 1, 1897.

Taking the various industries in detail only emphasizes the same obvious point—pig-iron production is far beyond all records, according to the last statement of the "Iron Age," which is an authority on this point; steel rail mills are unable to guarantee deliveries before the latter part of 1902; coke ovens have reached new top records of output each week for some time; anthracite coal mines will make 1901 the banner year in their history; wool sales at Boston have recently exceeded 20,000,000 pounds in a single week for the first time on record; shipments of boots and shoes from the same city for the year thus far have never been equalled, although factories have recently sprung up throughout the entire country, and interior points are no longer dependent on New England for their footwear. The most striking gains in the index number occurred in breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden products.

Gains during the month of November were most extensive in the leading food products, wheat and corn each rising 5 5-8 cents, oats 6 3-4 cents, mess pork $1 a barrel, and lard almost a cent a pound. Live beef and sheep also made distinct gains, and the minor cereals and cured meats, as a rule, responded. Dairy and garden products were put on a higher level, milk rising 20 cents a can, eggs 4 cents a dozen, butter 2 cents a pound, and a decided advance for the average of potatoes. In miscellaneous food the principle changes were gains in coffee, tea, and spices, with declines in sugar, rice and fish. A small loss was recorded in the clothing class, due to lower prices for hides and silk, though cotton, wool and leather were a shade firmer. Metals declined because of a restoration of normal condtions in tin plate for the first time since the strike, and cheaper wire nails. Pig iron advanced, and tin was also a cent higher, after having been violently inflated by a corner in spot. In the miscellaneous class there was a small decline, led by glass and linseed oil. Turpentine, hemp, and drugs also weakened, while gains were recorded in lath, brick and a few minor items.

THE S. T. & L. A. CONVENTION.

Continued ffrom Page I.

Our receipts up to date have been $205.55; our expenditures, $203.75.

The following is a list of the literature we have sold:

	Copies.
De Leon-Harriman Debate	70
Socialism	125
What Means This Strike	271
Bull Pen	140
Tragic Pages	76
The Class Struggle	56
The Working Class	72
Erin's Hope	21
Reform or Revolution	54
Various	4
Total	889

We have secured about seventy subweek of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, in order to give Section San Francisco, S. L. P., a freer field in that respect.

We havese cured about seventy subscribers to THE PEOPLE and four to "Socialistische Arbiter-Zeitung."

Our present membership is comprised of 27 comrades in good standing, of which number 11 have also joined Section San Francisco S. L. P. Our membership would have been larger but for the fact that some comrades had to leave town in search of work. This being the "purest and simplest" town in the country, one of the banner towns of the Kangaroo Social Democracy and blessed with cheerful representatives of every freakish fad under the sun, we have the hardest kind of work before us; but we promise you that there is no Local in the whole country, more proletarian, more hopeful, more determined to conquer.

Of our membership only one—but a lion—has fallen by the way. After resigning from our Local, said lion has been making history fast. He has become a professor, a doctor of phrenology and physiognomy, a shining light in the Social Debauchery, a disappointed office-seeker from the "Union Labor" Party and lastly a delegate from a taxpayers' improvement club to the anti-Chinese convention. Just think what a great man we have lost—but we will try to bear up.

With best wishes that the results of this convention will be another telling blow to capitalism we remain,

Yours fraternally,
Local Alliance 345,
John Sandgren,
Sec. pro. tem.
(seal.) San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE 4.

Its Report of the S. T. & L. A. Convention.

During the early part of the year meetings were held at irregular intervals. But upon a visit from Secretary Brower at the first meeting in May, the District was reorganized; put upon a working basis and commenced work.

A Local, No. 347 (Mixed) was organized and at the breaking out of the machinists' strike distributed DAILY PEOPLES to the amount of Ten Dollars, five of which was subscribed by the District and five by Section S. L. P., Essex County, N. J.

Things looked bright for active agitation among the striking pure and simple machinists, but for the unfortunate action of the members of Locals 264 & 282, both Machinists Locals which went out on strike from the Sprague Electrical Works without consulting the District.

They conducted their strike upon pure and simple lines, absolutely refused to use the opportunity for political agitation, and reported in the District that they were conducting the strike without Alliance aid.

Turning over the control of the strike to a strike committee, of which the majority were pure and simplers, the locals stated that if Socialist Agitation were held the strike would be broken. They were censured for this action on the floor of the District and were ordered to hold agitation meetings, but did not do so.

The strike shortly after collapsed and an investigation was ordered by the District.

At once the scandelous actions of the Locals were made manifest. Members who were in opposition to the supine tactics of the strike leaders were expelled illegally—in some cases not knowing even the charges they were expelled for, or upon trumped up charges and evidence.

The District ordered charges to be made against both locals, which on trial were found guilty and expelled, the General Executive Board endorsing the expulsion.

These events completely paralyzed the District while taking action, but upon their conclusion it got down to general agitation work again.

The General Executive Board had sent Comrade Campbell for one week into the jurisdiction of the D. A. He held meetings at Paterson, Passaic, Elizabeth and Newark. Speaking twice a day at places named, during dinner hour at some factory, and at night.

At the conclusion of this tour the district engaged him for two weeks in certain territory to speak twice a day, paying particular attention to tanners. The result was that a local of tanners was organized, No. 360 in Newark. Three of its members joined the S. L. P. The police stopped meetings in Passaic and Elizabeth. Three thousand manifestoes were distributed and a great number of books were sold.

Local 257 started discussion meetings and increased in membership. It held an open meeting to foundry employees and agitated among striking dock hands in Hoboken.

Local 259 was reorganized with about thirteen charter members. Successful meetings were held before Nixon's shop and at night in a hall.

Local 367 was organized. It is composed of the loyal members of the two expelled Locals, 264 and 282.

The district requested the "Arbeiter Zeitung" to print the manifesto in German which was complied with.

Effort was made to organize the Italian silk workers in Union Hill and West Hoboken. A meeting was held. Some English speaking Italians joined Local 257 as a result. They requested Italian Alliance literature. The request was made by the district to "Il Proletario" to translate the manifesto into Italian, but no notice was taken to the request. The matter was finally taken before the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. which ordered "Il Proletario" to comply with request.

We think the manifesto would be the most potent means of agitation among the Italians.

Efforts were made to organize railroad workers but failed, as not enough could be got together. We will continue the agitation however, and hope to have a railroad local soon.

The district can look back upon a season of activity, feeling conscious of having helped to spread the light in spite of enemies both within as well as without, and we look forward to the coming year determined to carry the work forward more vigorously than ever.

D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.
Newark, N. J. F. J. Green, Org.

Arm and Hammer Emblem Pins
Make Very Nice Christmas Gifts. Solid Gold. Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.
$1.
New York Labor News Company, 2 New Reade Street, New York, N. Y.

REPORT OF D. A. 19

to the Convention of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

To the Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance:

Comrades: District Alliance 19 was organized in the latter part of August, just before the Pittsburg convention of 1900. It was made up out of Local Assemblies 185, Boston Machinists; 77, Boston Mixed, came in afterwards—having been organized later—267, Lynn Shoeworkers; 269, Lynn Glazers; 330, Salem Mixed and 292 of Haverhill.

Since the organizntion of D. A. 19, L. A. 368 has been organized at Plymouth Mass. It is made up of woolen weavers, and 352, the Stakers and Beamsters of Lynn, has also been organized. Recently the weavers of Lawrence have been reorganized they were formerly in No. 318, which lapsed.

The D. A. is at present made up of Local Assemblies 185, 77, 292, 318, 330, 267, 269, 352 and 368, which with the S. L. P., makes a body of thirty delegates when all are present. The headquarters of D. A. 19 is at Lynn, Mass.

Since the organization of the D. A. a good deal has been done towards bringing together the locals and in spreading the principles of the S. T. & L. A. amongst the working class in Eastern and North Eastern Massachusetts. We have all along been up against as dirty a set of Labor Fakirs as is possible to conceive of, and they have done much to hinder our work. The principal order of this slimy set have come from Haverhill and Lynn, from the fakirs of the shoeworkers.

In Haverhill there has been a local independent "union" of the kind that recently figured in Wichert & Gardner strike in New York city. This "union" was a body of turned workmen which broke away from Tobin shortly after the Rochester convention of 1899. It had for its walking delegate one Jeremiah E. Donovan, who in appearance is a composite picture of Samuel Gompers, and Horace M. Eaton, with the general ignorance and failings of both and the virtues—if they have any—of neither.

Donovan was at the time of the migration of the turned workmen a member of the B. E. B. of the Boot & Shoe workers union. The 25 cents per week which the Tobin union demanded caused the trouble, and Donovan rode the storm and turned up on top as walking delegate of this local union which also organized the turned workmen of Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Somersworth, N. H., and he performed the seemingly impossible task of standing with Tobin and also with those who were opposing Tobin. But this was for a purpose. The purpose was to later throw them back to Tobin where they are now, or at least the most of them.

Donovan is a fakir for fair, and when L. A. 292 of Haverhill, last April made an attempt to hold an agitation meeting and organize the workers in a certain Haverhill factory which Donovan was duping in the interest of Tobin, one of the members of L. A. 292 who was also a member of the pure and simple turned workman's union was by order of Donovan "struck out" of his job, as was another man who has since became a member of the S. L. P. because of that experience which he had with Donovan.

This same Donovan, is now on the trail of Comrade Berry the organizer of D. A. 19, who is a Haverhill shoeworker. Berry has been extremely active in showing up Donovan in his true colors to the workers. Donovan now seeks revenge and is trying to force our comrade into the Tobin organization or out of the trade so far as Haverhill is concerned.

When this skate started in victimizing our men last spring we issued an appeal for aid in which we realized about $150.00 to fight these fakirs. So far it has not been used owing to the fact that we could not get the evidence that we were after. But if they tackle Berry—and it seems likely that they will then look out for trouble.

The District Alliance has voted to assist Comrade Berry, if necessary, and he is more than anxious to have them make the move, as he feels confident of the outcome.

In Lynn the fakirs took a different method, they underbid our men, and scabbed on their own lists, as was the case in Downs & Watson's, where they took half and quarter cent per pair reduction for the lasting of shoes that five Alliance men might be discharged, and pure and simplers set at work in their places.

Internally we have had some difficulty in making the membership of 269 under stand the position. There was no party members amongst them when they were organized, and for a time they went along in a slip-shod manner, but now we have to some extent at least brought order out of chaos, and there is hopes that 269, once that its membership fully comprehends the position of the S. T. & L. A. and the S.L.P., will be one of the banner locals in the United States, as it is a fighting body of men.

They are now with 352, engaged in a strike with the morroco manufacturers of Lynn. The strike has been on now for some time five weeks, and the strikers are at this writing still standing firm with good chances for winning. The strike is against an agreement which Thomas A. Kelly & Company is attempting to enforce the Beamsters to sign which, if signed, places the men throughout the shop at his mercy.

There is an excellent field for the Alliance in Masachusetts, of properly worked, as the towns and cities are near together, and almost entirely manufacturing centers. There seems to be no good reason why there should not be a membership in Massachusetts alone, numbering in the thousands, if the proper kind and amount of work is done. One of the things that is necessary to this end is that the Party membership take interest enough in the Alliance to join it, and where no locals exist start them, something which has not been done yet to any extent.

Then there must be some method devised in the raising of sufficient revenues to properly look after the work to be done and do it. While not arguing for "high dues" we are of the impression that the present revenues are far too meagre to properly push the work of the S. T. & L. A., and accomplish the results that can be accomplished if we but do our duty to ourselves, and our class. We are satisfied that our great aim—a strong Party movement—in Massachusetts at least, depends upon a strong economic movement, which will remove the fakirs and all that that implies, from the scenes of their present actuality. Notwithstanding that we have a strike on our hands in Lynn, D. A. 19 looks forward with hope for the future, and with reason in its belief that ere long we will have many more of the working class enrolled in the S. T. & L. A. Our future is safe if but our membership in the D. A. and throughout the land does its duty to the working class, we must never forget that eternal vigilance must be our price for success.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted for District Alliance 19
Michael T. Berry, Organizer.
[Seal]

INTENSIFYING EXPLOITATION.

The third day's session of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was held yesterday morning at the society's headquarters, 12 West Thirty-first street. The session was solely devoted to the reading of professional papers. H. L. Gantt read with a treatise on "A Bonus System of Rewarding Labor."

The bonus system which Gantt discussed, he explained, was essentially a system of task work, with instruction cards and a bonus. The system described by Gantt had been introduced by him in the large machine shop of the Bethlehem. Steel Company and had met with great success so he said.

In defending the aim of the system, Gantt said:

"It is an attempt at harmonizing the interests of the employe, the while it affords substantial justice to the employer. That it accomplishes such a result, at least in a measure, is shown by the fact that it has caused a complete change in the whole atmosphere of a shop, notwithstanding the fact that it has been in operation a few months only"

Continuing, the speaker described the system in these words:

"A card is made out, showing in detail the best method (so far as our present knowledge goes on the subject) of performing each of the elementary operations on any piece of work, specifying the tools to be used, and setting the time needed for each of these times is the total time needed to complete the piece of work. If the man follows his instructions, and accomplishes all the work laid out, he does not get his bonus, but simply his day rate. As the time for each detail operation is stated on the instruction card, the workman can see continually whether he is earning his bonus or not, and if he finds any operation which cannot be done in the time set, he must at once report it to his foreman. If, on careful investigation by the man making out the card, the workman's statement is found to be correct—that a portion of the task cannot be done in the time stated on the card—a new instruction card is made out, explaining the proper time. It is of the greatest possible importance for the moral effect upon the man that errors in making out instruction cards should be as few as possible. A man must be alowed time only for what is stated on his card, and while a reasonable time must be allowed for each operation, he should fail to receive his bonus if time is lost from any cause whatever. (The foremen also receive, in addition to their day wages, compensation proportional to the number of their men who earn a bonus, and an extra compensation if all of their men earn their bonuses.)

"As these cards are made out by a skillful man, with the records at hand, they invariably prescribe a better method for doing the work than the ordinary workman or foreman could devise on the spur of the moment. As all the appliances and instructions necessary for doing the work furnished, and a fixed premium or bonus is allowed the workman in addition to his regular rate, if the work is done satisfactorily in the time set, it will be seen at once that this method is really a system of education, with prizes for those who learn, and the results already obtained bear out this idea of education most fully, for under it men have learned more in a few months than they ever did before in years."

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

The subject of foreign markets still continues to be of the greatest importance to the capitalists of the world. They realize that upon the continued increase of outlets for the surplus products of their respective countries depends the maintenance of their system of exploitation and expropriation.

Accordingly the various discussions affecting the matter are watched with eagerness and anxiety by them all.

The tariff debate in Germany, for instance, is followed with the closest attention; likewise are the deliberations of the Pan-American Conference at the City of Mexico.

During the week endng Saturday, December 7th, the President's message added new material to the subject.

It was awaited with breathless interest by foreign countries and the result to them, to judge from their criticisms, has been disappointing, nay it has even awakened a feeling of resentment and retaliation.

Lord Roseberry, for instance, gave expression to the opinion that Roosevelt's idea of Reciprocity as a handmaiden of Protection was not satisfactory to England, and that it would force that country into the adoption of a prohibitive traiff.

The delegates to the Pan-American Conference were equally critical, though less elegant in their expressions. "Reciprocity," said they "no longer means benefits for benefits, but 'benefits for the United States in return for what the other fellows can get.' "

They also aver that the United States are willing to talk much, but do little.

This feeling of resentment and retaliation is not all that the capitalists of this country have to contend with at present. Something more vital is occurring, something that indicates that the inevitable reaction that follows intense capitalist production is already setting in: that something is the falling off of exports of manufactures.

The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics issued December 6, show that in the ten months ending with October exports of copper have fallen about $23,000,000, and of iron and steel about $23,000,000 making a total reduction in these two classes of $46,445,685. The total reduction in exports of manufactures of all kinds during the same time is $44,162,856.

The following table gives the principal manufactures whose exports from the United States during the ten months ending with October show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1900:

Ten months, ending with October:

	1900.	1901.
Iron & steel man.	109,492,127	85,912,136
Mineral oil, r'f'd.	57,078,637	54,033,019
Copper manufac.	51,041,957	28,176,263
Wood manufac.	9,760,102	9,215,917
Paraffin	6,820,981	5,855,837
C't'n mfs., exc'pt cloths	5,311,777	5,203,006
Tobacco mfs.	4,739,389	4,491,342
Bicycles	2,746,171	2,271,326
Glucose	3,050,284	2,168,532
Brass and mfs.	1,776,008	1,769,784
Soap	1,421,438	1,288,316
Starch	1,924,389	1,210,473
Jewelry, &c.	1,050,758	1,044,436
Malt liquors	1,845,421	1,164,870
C'nfect'y & ref. s'g'r	1,002,993	729,212
Lamps, &c.	844,486	782,648
Blacking	664,720	609,003
Varnish	529,520	497,091

The outlook for iron and steel is likely to grow worse. Germany, it is said, is experiencing a slight revival of activity in iron and steel, due to the receipt of foreign orders. England is preparing to alter her mills and processes. In both instances, this country is the loser.

The most menacing prospect, however, is that presented by Russia. The iron and steel industries of this country have been actively engaged in turning out steel rails, locomotives, cars, bridges, electrical and agricultural machinery, and other products for use on the state railroads, farms, and municipal enterprises of Russia.

Now, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, dated December 2, a gigantic steel and iron combine may be the outcome of the present Metallurgical Congress at Kharkoff. A committee representing Oural, Polish and South Russian producers has presented to Assistant Minister of Financies Kovalesky an outline of a project for the proposed combine, and asks the consent and support of the State.

The actual production last year was stated at 177,000,000 poods, the possible production at 260,000,000. In addition to the approval of the combine; the committee demands from the State:

First—The State railway orders must be large and regular, and must be given to the combine for three years in advance.

Second—Measures must be taken to exclude more effectively foreign made machinery.

Third—The execution of private orders in State factories and workshops must cease.

Fourth—State workshops should all be turned over to Russian companies.

Fifth—Measures must be taken to secure the steel and iron men long and ample credits.

Should the committee be successful in its plans and secure the sanction of the State as desired,—a possibility thoroughly in accord with the tendency of foreign countries to protect their markets against America—the blow will be a severe one to this country. It will precipitate a crisis such as Germany is now suffering and in which the failure of the iron and steel industry plays a large and important part.

Crises are inevitable under capitalism. The notion that Reciprocity will relieve overproduction and thus prevent crises is fallacious. Taking the Pan-American definition of Reciprocity as an exchange of "benefits for benefits" and what do we have? We have a situation similar to that presented by a jugger who tosses two balls from one hand to the other, only in this case, the two balls instead of vanishing, grow larger, until the juggler (the capitalism system) breaks down from their excessive weight.

Out of crises will come Socialism.

THE FAIR OF D. A. 15 PITTSBURG.

Let Everyone Who Can Do So Give it a Lift.

Preparations for the fair of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. are going on merrily. The tickets have all been sent out and it only remains for the readers of the Party Organs to SELL THEM AT ONCE, REMIT THE MONEY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE and ORDER MORE TICKETS. The reports show that the tickets are disposed of with very little effort and nothing need be said to those who are already hustling. It is to those who have not as yet commenced to dispose of their tickets that we would say: Start in AT ONCE and remember that a little effort on the part of EVERY ONE to whom tickets were sent, will guarantee the financial success of the FAIR. Don't depend on others. They'll do their duty if YOU do yours.

The tickets costing only ten cents each and being good for any one of the seven nights, there is no trouble in selling them; try to persuade each purchaser of a ticket to examine our selection of Holiday goods and to note our prices before buying their Xmas presents.

The booths are being erected and the premises are being put into proper shape to accomodate a large crowd; the presents are beginning to fill up the shelves and the Headquarters will soon have on their Holiday attire.

We desire to extend our thanks to donors of the following gifts, which have been received since the last list was published and we hope that the Comrades and sympathizers throughout the entire country will encourage us in our efforts to annihilate the Labor Fakirs, by making us publish a list about ten times as long next week.

Remember that there are only a few weeks left in which you can come to our assistance, so let the presents come fast and furious and oblige,

Yours Fraternally,
Fair Committee,
Wm. J. Eberle.
Secretary.
No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Dec., 3.

From Pittsburg, Pa.: Val. Remmel, six fancy glass pens and one fancy glass basket; Ed. Messer, one large cut glass effect punch bowl; Chas. Kessler, one French briar pipe and case; L. J. Rosemeyer, one hand painted picture panel; H. A. Goff, jr., wall paper for one hallway and five fine pieces of glassware.

From Allegheny, Pa.: Ed. Fornof, four small horse shoes; J. A. Dailey, one oxidized silver jewelry box; Sigil Stockdale, one pillow cover; Hayden Morgan, one panel picture card and two bottles of blood purifier; Karl Malmberg, one paper bound copy each of "1900 S. L. P. Convention Proceedings" and "Socialist Almanac;" Geo. Stockdale, one pair of slipper holders, one crochet picture frame, one small fruit dish and one small picture holder; Mrs. Wm. J. Eberle, seven ornamental pieces of china.

Section Jeanette, Pa.: Thirtynine beautiful pieces of glassware; Dr. Mrs. C. W. House, Auburn, N. Y., one valuable hand painted cushion; Mrs. Lizzie Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill.; one each antique Mineral watch fob, bracelet and stud; A. B. Friedman, Bangor, Me., one pair of fancy suspenders; Section Jeanette, Pa., thirty-one pieces of decorated glassware; A. J. Mellinger, Lincoln Place, Pa., 400 feet of lumber; Frank Forshaw, Belle Vernon, Pa., fifty cents; A. Bracker, New York City, one oil painting of the Arm and Hammer; Albert Mink, Braeburn, Pa., one Kodak camera with supplies and six books; O. N. Moore, Wilmerding, Pa., one copy each of "Rip Van Winkle," "Anarchism and Socialism" and "Boys' and Girls' Stories;" Ernest Romay, Denver, Col., one Pike's Peak cabinet of minerals; Wm. Blackburn, Millvale, Pa., $1; W. J. Burns, East Pittsburg, Pa., $2; George Abel, Pittsburg, Pa., one decorated glass collar box; Lawrence M. Henke, Pittsburg, Pa., one bound book; J. F. Kaltenhauser, Pittsburg, Pa., two plaster placques and four dozen cracker jack kisses.

INNOVATION IN TELEGRAPHY.

Dover, N. J., Dec. 10.—An innovation in telegraphy calculated to excite the wonderment of knights of the key is the use of an alternating current for the sending of messages. What makes the innovation even more wonderful is the fact that messages sent by an alternating current in no wise interferes with the ordinary run of messages sent by direct current over the same wire at the same timee.

This has been done for a period of four weeks betwteen Dover and Hoboken, the new system of duplex telegraphy being what is known as the Crehore-Squires system of telegraphy. William J. Browner is the operator at the Dover end of the wire and George Henderson works the Hoboken end.

The alternating current at Dover is supplied by the Dover Electric Lighting Company's plant, while at Hoboken it was necessary to instal a dynamo for the generation of an alternating current, the Hoboken Electric Light Company using direct current. Just how it is made eposssible to send two messages over the same wire at the same time without having one interfere with the other is not easy of explanation, the subject being too technical, but it may be explained that at the receiving end each current takes its own course absolutely unaffected by the other.

The line between Dover and Hoboken is being operated experimentally, and so far has given entire satisfaction. Another experimental line is being equipped for the new duplex system between New York and Cleveland.

......NEWS FROM......
THE FIELD OF LABOR

During the week ending Saturday Dec., 7, the Field of Labor was invaded by President Roosevelt, who, in his message to Congress, once again gave expressio to the old, old falsehood that the working class was never better off than at the present time.

The number of large strikes for increased wages and reduced hours, the shootings by militia and injunctions by courts, the increased employment of children and women, in violation of legislation and decency, the suicides of the unemployed, and the deaths from starvation and destitution, recorded daily in the newspapers , are proofs to the contrary.

To point to men at work and give the figures of the wages they receive is not basis enough for favorable comparison. One must prove that the work is easier and that the pay is higher, both relatively and absolutely.

This the President and those who believe as he does cannot do, for the fact is that at the present time the intensification of labor is so great that in many industries and in transportation the workingmen are rendered useless between the ages of 35 and 45, and are cast off to make room for younger and more energetic men; while the purchasing power of their wages has declined by the reason of the increased cost of living.

An English expert, in accounting for the decline of England's industrial supremacy, accounted for it by the fact that in this country the working man with the aid of the identical machinery, often made by the same firm, in both cases, produces three times more than his English fellow-wage slave. And yet there was a time when the productive power of the Englishman was the greater.

In the Carnegie mills the intensification of labor is so great that the men never attain the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years at all, but are carried from the premises dead or fatally injured. Over a hundred deaths occur in these mills annually from these causes.

The number of fatalities to labor that occur annually in factory, mine, mill and by rail and boat, because of the great pressure at which our industrial and commercial life is conducted, runs well into the hundreds of thousands.

Again, so numerous are the breakdowns in health, due to the intense labor of "busy seasons" that physicians —specialists in nervous and mental diseases—have deemed it advisable to sound a warning against "the strenousness of life," lest the nation become a nation of semi-invalids.

The intensification of labor with its bad accompaniments is modern in every respect.

The artisans of the feudal system knew it not; nor did the working men of this country two or three decades ago.

From this viewpoint then the capitalism of to-day stands condemned, as far as the condition of the workin gclass is concerned.

On the matter of the cost of living, Dunn's index number of Dec., 7, states: that "Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and, in fact, surpass the records since the present improved methods in manufacture and distribution have been in use." And it illusrates the fact in the following way: "If a man purchased his supplies for one year on December 1 they would cost $101.37, while the same quantities would have aggregated only $72.45 on July first, 1897, the lowest point on record and $121.75 on January 1, 1860."

The articles on which the increase has been greatest are those needed most by the working class: breadstuffs, meats, etc.,

Here, then, we have positive proof of the deterioration of the purchasing power of wages, which is tantamount to a decrease in wages. It will be observed that the comparison showing the increase is based on two "prosperity" years, 1897 and 1901, the showing of the first of which is better than the latter. Are we to believe from this that as the "prosperity" years increase the working men's condition will grow worse?

With intensified labor and higher cost of living who will say that the working class was never better off than at the present time?

"BIG SIX IGNORED.

The Board of City Record held a special meeting in the Mayor's private office at noon yesterday and for more than half an hour the question of the bids of the Martin B. Brown Company and Thomsa P. Sidebotham for the city printing were discussed. No one was allowed to be present at the meeting and nothing regarding the meeting was given out.

It was learned, however, that Thomas P. Sidebotham will have more than two thirds of the contract for the printing, the amount which he will get being $25,496.76. Typographical No. 6, protested against Sidebotham's bid, claiming his was a nonunion shop. He did not bid for lithographing and all that part of the work will go to the Martin B. Brown Company. Their award will be $11,448.70.

The chief departments for which Sidebotham will do the printing are: Brreau of Licences, Department of Bridges, Department of Street Cleaning, Law Department, Department of Health, Department of Parks, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Coroners' General Sessions, Special Sessions, City Court, City Magistrates' Courts, Register and Surrogate's Departments.

The Martin B. Brown Company will only have the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, the New York County Clerk, the Kings County Clerk and the Richmond County Sheriff.

The Police Department is not included in the bids, as it does its own printing.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 2,4 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance

Single Copy......................	02
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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..............................	2,068
In 1892..............................	21,157
In 1896..............................	36,564
In 1900..............................	34,191

Hunger is a great magician.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

THE DAYS OF THE FIFTIES RETURNING.

The decade between 1850 to 1860 was literally red with the blood of the Abolitionists. They were tarred and feathered, they were dragged by the heels through cities, they were shot at from ambush. Persecution had taken the place of discussion, as it always does when Wrong has been argued down. Crime always is the last argument of a criminal class. The days of the Fifties are evidently upon us again. The Socialist Labor Party has argued Capitalism to the end of its argumentative tether, and now Capitalism resorts, as the slaveholders and the Copperheads of old, to crime as its last card. In Beaumont, Texas, a Socialist Labor Party man is brutally assaulted, and his assailants get off scotfree; in Dayton, O., the wife of a Socialist Labor Party man is waylaid, choked almost to death and fire set to her clothes, and the police are looking up in the clouds for the felons.

History is repeating itself. The criminal class of Capitalism, has been indicted and brought to the bar of the Nation by the Socialist Labor Party. Every count in the indictment has been proven. At first the accusers were treated with derision: the felon class of this generation expected to "braze it through." It found the prosecution in earnest, however, and withal too virile to be disconcerted. At the end of its tether, it now takes to its last ditch: Intimidation.

History never repeats itself by half. The first half of the performance has started. Beaumont and Dayton are probably the weakest links in the Capitalist chain. These two links have snapped first, and there we see the first manifestations of outbreaks that will presently be witnessed all along the line. The other half of the performance will come in the ripeness of time. It will consist in a repetition of the scenes that carried a Lincoln to the White House with an anti-slavery Congress at his back, and which culminated in physical and moral punishment inflicted upon the forces whose principles, logically enough, had blossomed forth in the felonious assaults perpetrated upon the Abolitionists during the Fifties.

THAT MASSACHUSETTS MAN OF STRAW GETS IT AGAIN.

There is great glee in the camp of the capitalists of Massachusetts in particular, and of the country at large. Their Socialist straw- man in Massachusetts—the Democratic Social, alias Social Democratic, alias Socialist party—has got another knockdown. The "Socialist" Mayor of Brockton has been defeated, and in all the towns but one the vote of this party makes a decided decline. Of course, the capitalist press now has a series of articles commenting upon the event. Already they are pointing out the "defeat of Socialism," and they comment upon the "Unfitness of Socialism on American soil" as "evidenced by the rapid downfall of the Socialists of Haverhill and Brockton," together with the party's vote all over the country. And that was just the purpose for setting up that party, by those who knew what they were about.

The capitalist politicians of America are a clever set. What they do not know is not worth knowing,—in the line of political chicanery, based upon an extensive knowledge of the weaknesses, or rather weak spots of human nature. The Socialist Labor Party could not be knocked down, neither could it be laughed out of existence, least of all could it, be reasoned aside: all the trumps are in the hands of the Socialists. Socialism, advocated by that body was unconquerable, and it proved the grit that was in it by its steady, however, slow progess. Cajolery could not bag it; sweet words could throw it off its guard; nor could threats intimidate it. With ample experience on all this, the capitalist policians resorted to the only strategy left, to wit, to set up a bogus Socialist party and in that way seek to lead into the ground the socialist spirit that the S. L. P. was evoking and had evoked. The result was the polynomial party. But the scheme failed. The education that the S. L. P. had spread was too sound for the infamous scheme to succeed. Armory building, votings of franchises to capitalists, political log-rolling with capitalist politicians, vaccination issues, taxation issues, liquor issues,—all these brays brayed by the Kangaroo Social Democrats were like the brayings of the donkey in the fable who sought to pass for a lion. The result was the speedy abandonment of the concern by shoals of workers who had floated to it, and the staying away of any others. The final result is the defeat of the candidates that had been elected and the virtual melting away of the vote that had been corralled under false pretenses.

Th original plan having failed, and the S. L. P. standing firm as a rock in the midst of the storm, the capitalist politicians are seeking to derive all the profit they can from the collapse of their straw man. Accordingly, they now affect great gratification at the "defeat of Socialism." What was beaten was the straw man, raised by capitalism. The weak spots of human nature are appealed to. It is expected that the downfall of the straw-man will be construed by the masses as the downfall of Socialism; and to that end every effort is put forth.

But Socialism cannot be beaten by the collapse of the straw-man. Such collapses the S. L. P. will take care shall be properly understood, and with S. L. P. agitation, organization and education will redound only to the advantage of Socialism.

The bogus goes down; the true remains.

WHAT ELSE BUT BLOOD-MONEY?

On last November 23, the front page of the Providence, R. I., "Telegram" was a historic document of first rank. It was photographic, it was commentative, it was illustrative; in short, it was monumental.

On the third front-page column the "Telegram" bore in large fat letters the following advertisement, soliciting workingmen to enable the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to break the Yardmen's strike that the Company then had on its hands:

MEN WANTED!
Good men, willing to accept permanent employment in New Haven Freight Yards. Report at once to P. E. Bowman, Superintendent, New Haven Terminal at Union Station, New Haven, Ct.

On the same front page, and covering three columns in breadth, the "Telegram" announced the enthusiastic endorsement of itself by "Organized Labor" on acount of its many services to "Organized Labor," that of being the only paper in the city carrying the Union label being one of these signal services. The three-column broadside is as follows:

ORGANIZED LABOR AGAIN ENDORSES THE "TELEGRAM."

At last night's big labor meeting in Infantry Hall the following resolutions were presented and, amid enthusiastic applause, unanimously adopted by the mammoth assemblage:

Providence, R. I., Nov. 22, 1901.

RESOLVED, That the Central Trades and Labor Union and the Labor Unions of Providence and vicinity present in Infantry Hall this evening in mass meeting extend their sincere thanks to the Providence Evening and Sunday "Telegram" for the excellent advance notices given this magnificent labor demonstration. Be it further

RESOLVED, That, as the Providence Evening and Sunday "Telegram" is the only Newspaper published in the city of Providence, carrying the Union label, it be endorsed by organized labor here assembled.

These two announcements throw light upon each other. In the cross light there is photographed the intimate relations that exist between the capitalists and the "Organized Labor" in question, and also the basis of those relations. The two announcements prove that the harmony that exists between capitalists and labor is paid for by "Organized Labor" with the blood of the Working Class. For the use of the "Union label" the capitalist "Telegram" secures from "Organized Labor" immunity to commit any crime it chooses against the Working Class, the aiding of capitalists in breaking strikes and lowering the condition of the Working Class being one of these rights thus bought.

Is not that front page monumental? Does it not illustrate what the "Union label" of the International Typographical Union is there for? Above all, does it not place upon a high pedestal for public gaze the monumental fact that "Organized Labor" is a blasphemous term meant to cover the term "Orgonized Scabbery"?

DEMONSTRATING ITS INEFFICIENCY.

The convetion of the pure and simple A. F. of L., at Scranton, seems to have been purposely called to demonstrate the uselessness to the laboring class of that "great organization."

First the numbers given out by its "leaders" show its inability to organize the entire working class or even a large fraction thereof.

These leaders claim a membership of 1,503,000. As THE PEOPLE has before demonstrated, these figures are a mammoth lie as to the real membership.

In 1890, according to the estimate of Lucien Sanial, the number of wage-workers of this country was 15,064,988. In 1880, the number was 11,728,603. Thus there was an increase of 3,336,385 in 1890. Figuring a proportionate increase for 1900, it will be readily seen that the pretended membership of the A. F. of L. is about one-fifteenth of the entire number of wage-workers.

But this is not all. Even this one-fifteenth cannot be regarded as a unit. The members composing it are divided into factions that nullify the object of their organization. They scab it on one another in order that the influence and power of their "leaders" may be maintained. This the struggle for so-called trade-autonomy too plainly demonstrates.

Second, the address of its blatant and bombastic Gompers reveals the fact that the A.F. of L. is unable to keep step and cope with the development of capitalism. It cries aloud, through him, against the employment of children, and says that in "our day of the wonderful productive forces of steam and electricity" there "is not even a semblance of an excuse to exploit the labor of children." Likewise, does it cry for the organization of women, whose continued increase in commerce, industry and office work has long been noted with solicitous care—if Gompers is to be believed.

Could anything more damaging to the character of an organization be cited than these facts? Women and children toil because their natural protectors, the men, are unable to provide for them. Here, then, comes an organization,—which is continually claiming to have heaped untold benefits on the adult male working class both in and outside of its membership: increasing wages, shortening hours, decreasing unemployment, securing beneficial legislation, etc., etc., —admitting that child labor flourishes and the employment of women increases.

Surely, the workingmen of America were brutes indeed, did they add to these munificent benefits the wages they receive from the women and children of their families. But those familiar with the many disastrous strikes of the past year, especially that of the steel workers, will know that the workingmen of America never received such benefits, and that their women and children must seek employment because of that fact.

Third, having thus proved its economic impotency, the convention also took pains to prove its political impotency, by exposing the uselessness and fraudulent character of its legislation, past and proposed.

Edward F. Sweeney, a former "labor leader," now deputy commissioner of immigration at the Port of New York, at the session of Friday, December 6th, testified to the non-effectiveness of the immigrant and alien labor contract laws.

Said he: "The spirit of the immigration laws is being violated by the wholesale." In substantiation of this statement he recalled the railroad wreck in Michigan the week before, in which a large number of immigrants were killed, and asserted that they were no doubt under contract to work in California.

Again he said: "Labor contractors are perfecting their methods for the bringing of aliens in this country and the Bureau of Immigration is not extended."

In view of these admissions, one is inclined to ask: Of what use then is the so-called "political influence exerted by organized labor in behalf of beneficial legislation?"

Here is a high labor-fakir and immigration authority showing that train loads of immigrants are sent across the continent in direct violation of the immigrant and alien-contract labor laws; and yet the convention of which he is a member is littered with resolutions demanding the enactment of more stringent immigration and alien contract labor laws, not to mention the re-enactment and extension of a certain exclusion act.

Why is this? Surely no sane body of delegates believes after such a demonstration that labor can be helped by more valueless laws? Surely there is no process by which the continued multiplication of bad acts will work good, legislatively speaking?

The object is clearly revealed in Sweeney's concluding words in the last quotation from his statement above: "and the Bureau of Immigration is not extended."

The enactment of the legislation demanded per resolution and "the political influence exerted by organized labor," would "extend the work of the Bureau of Immigration"—would in other words, provide offices for the labor fakirs who have proven their fealty to capitalist interests, by bamboozling and betraying the working class by the advocacy of such legislation through such means.

There is but one remedy for such a condition of affairs. That is the organization of labor according to the principles of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.

With such organization labor would march to victory on both the economic and political fields.

Let us strengthen and build up both organizations to the best of our combined abilities. On with the good work!

SEEING TO THE HOMES.

The first official announcement made by the Reform Mayor-elect Seth Low is his appointment of Col. John N. Partridge as Police Commissioner.

This is starting in with a vengeance, on the promised policy of "seeing to the homes of the workingmen."

John N. Partridge's distinguishing qualities are, not military merely, but bourgeois-military. That is to say, he combines in his person the brutality of militarism, unchecked by feudal honor, and debased by the trader's spirit of cheat. As such he typifies the very worst characteristics found in the Capitalist Class, —brutality without bravery, exploitation with hypocrisy.

This paragon, the product of that Brooklyn Regiment that recently created riot and bloodshed in Albany, is the being picked out by the Mayor-elect as the head of the Police Force of Greater New York.

Let the wives and sisters of the working class now hasten to accommodate their homes to this new dispensation. Let them see to it that their homes be well provided with lint and liniments, and such other means and appliances as come in handy in cases of broken heads, cut scalps, limbs clubbed to pulp. They will need them. If their husbands and sons go on strike—aye, and their daughters too; for is not the Police Commissioner to be a valiant man of valor?—all such reliefs will be wanted in plenty. The Policeman's club, hitherto wielded with Tammany vulgarity, will henceforth be wielded with military elegance.

The new administration is keeping its word. It is going "to see to the homes of the workingmen,"—and no mistake.

WHO TAKES THE RISK?

There lies before us the report for this year of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey and also the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1900.

These dry figures speak with a horrible eloquence. They tell, among many, two things:

First, the awful treatment of the railroad men by the capitalists;

Second, the incompetency and criminality of pure and simple trades unionism.

On the first point, the Bureau tells us that there are 32,405 men employed by the New Jersey railroads, getting an average of $1.82 a day—which means for the worker about $1.25, when the enormous "salaries" of high officials are taken into account. This is only the portion of an ox—his feed. For the frightful risks the worker takes he gets nothing, although we have been taught that the capitalist is entitled to his profits because of the "risk" he takes. The risk the capitalist takes has been inconvertibly demonstrated by the S. L. P. to be merely the criminal business of "risking" other people's, the working class's, money, together with the risk of dying of apoplexy, the gout, or some unmentionable disease. But how about the worker's risk? According to the Interstate Commerce Report above mentioned in Jersey the risks FORCED upon the railroad worker by the capitalist are so murderous that last year 709 were killed and 9,391 injured, a total of 10,100 out of an entire force of 32,405! That is to say, one chance against two that the worker will be murdered or crippled! What a fearful pressure capitalism in general rests upon the worker that he must leave his shanty or tenement to work upon the railroad in face of almost certain mutilation and murder! Starved out of his home, to be murdered on the railroad, his family in daily dread—these are the risks of the worker, that all the gold of Golconda cannot repay.

Such is the railroad workers' great need. What weapons do they use to fight these murderous capitalists with? The broken and corrupt reed of pure and simpledom. A reed whose impotency is self-evident from the fact that, in spite of the fearful dangers above mentioned, railroad men are "eager," as a capitalist sheet says—that is starving,—to work on railroads. Pure and simpledom is also corrupt: through Gompers before the Interstate Commerce Commission, it has endorsed the railroads in their violation of the car-coupler and automatic brake law, thus endorsing the resulting murder and crippling of the railroad men; and through its Brotherhoods, as in the recent Jersey Central trouble, it endorses the scabbing of some organizations (the engineers, firemen and conductors), against others, (the trainmen and telegraphers), and thus destroys the great weapon of solidarity. So long as the railroad men's interests are in such corrupt and incapable hands, so long will their wages decrease and their slaughter increase. But one thing is to do: join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to fight honestly and class consciously, and therefore efficiently, against the railroad capitalists on the economic field, and to join and vote for the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, whose program—the complete abolition of the capitalist—the terrible condition of the railroad men shows to be the imperious necessity of the hour.

The Emperor of China has issued a royal decree abolishing the bow and arrow in the army. This will doubtlessly be looked upon as another Socialist Labor Party attempt to discredit the pure and simple union. The latter has not stuck to the bow and arrow, for it never advanced that far, but it has stuck to the stone ax. Now that its friend and counterpart, the Chinese army, has thrown away its old weapons for new, the pure and simple union remains the sole survival of the old order of things.

A prominent bookseller in this city publishes the following advertisement:

"Holiday and juvenile books at your price.

"English and American books at our price.

"Bibles, prayer-books, etc., at any price."

Nobody ever accused a business firm of giving much away, or of throwing over an opportunity to make money, so the obvious and only conclusion is that bibles and prayer books frequently find it difficult to get a purchases.

Party members should push hall meetings so that the speakers will have good crowds to which they can explain the principles of Socialism. The work should be systematic and thorough, and an effort should be made to get desirable members. Advertise the meetings well, and persuade your friends to be present. The usefulness of this will be seen in a short time.

Meyer London and Louis Miller, two Social Democratites, have headed a movement consisting of themselves, in favor of co-operative stores. These two men are trying to get the Hebrews of the East Side to fall in also, and help them out in their great work of making a living. London and Miller, in connection with Joseph Barondess, threw as many votes as they could over to Jerome—hence comes the new name Social Jeromery. Then they tried to launch an independent movement which would help them out, but the raceway was not financially well greased, and the movement did not launch. That is the reason their great hearts now yearn to give the men they can fleece co-operative stores.

Petitions continue to pour into both the Senate and Congress from pure and simple unions. Most of them concern the building of war vessels in the United States Navy Yards. Next to thoroughly sanitary armories the question of war vessels is of the most importance.

The eagles in Central Park are dying off from an affliction that causes their heads to swell. They must have heard some of the articles printed in the capitalist press in reference to the way they were screaming over the general existence of "prosperity."

This session of Congress will probably see just as many divide-ups to those industries which can get legislation as any previous session has seen. Both branches of the national legislature are simply committees on distribution. Certain men get together and decide who is to have a slice of the pudding and who is not.

Political and Economic.

The "Workers' Republic," organ of the Irish Socialists, in commenting on the visit of John Redmond and others to this country, says:—"It is a mission to beg from the people of America some money for the support of certain politicians who claim to be leaders of the Irish people, but whom the Irish people themselves refuse to subscribe to support.

"But the missionaries have departed. Missionaries, it appears, like prophets have no honor in their own country. That must be the reason of their mission: they seek honors—and dollars. It is a faith deeply rooted in Ireland that Columbus discovered America in order that Irish agitators may not go short in their salaries."

The Pueblo, Colo., "Courier," an organ of Organized Scabbery, considers it "disgraceful" that the B. of R. T. stationery does not carry the "union label." It must be a shock to a limb of the Organized Scabbery to have its label merchandise treated with disrespect. That sort of treatment lowers the price of a merchandise. The traders in the merchandise "pure and simple label," which is intended to protect the employer at the cost of the working class, justly feel disgusted. What trader feels happy when his shoddy is cheapened?

In commenting upon the trackmen's strike on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the San Francisco "Railway Employees' Journal" says:

"The events of the week in connection with the strike have been of great importance. This does not refer so much to the trackmen themselves as it does to the members of the five brotherhoods. The keen interest that these men have all along taken in the strike has been minimized, and the company has done all in its power to suppress it. BUT WHAT DID FINALLY SET THE HEATHER AFIRE WAS THE SUSPICION THAT THE COMPANY WAS TAMPERING WITH SOME ORGANIZATION OFFICIALS. Whatever truth there is in the suspicion is for the time of secondary importance in comparison to its immediate effect on the men. There is not the least doubt that if a settlement of the strike is not soon in sight there is danger of a general strike."

Such a thing as a Company's tampering with the officials of a pure and simple organization is so natural that pure and simple papers record it without commentary.

AN UNWILLING WITNESS TO THE STURDY DEMOCRACY OF THE S. L. P.

Sometime in 1898, there arrived on these shores from Galicia via London, Eng.—that portal that a special kind of social refuse chooses to pass through on its way to America—a queer social waif. His name was variously "Beer," "Baer," "Bier." He claimed to be a Socialist; had written articles for several European Socialist publications; and he hung in and around the Movement in America. Phrenology is not altogether an article for quackery. Phrenology was hard upon the waif in question. And when he uttered himself, he confirmed to the ear what phrenology had previously announced to the sight. He sent in articles to the Party's Jewish press, the "Abendblatt" Some were accepted; many more were rejected. The man was mentally as hysterical as he was physically so. Socialism was to him a vaporous abstraction, just the kind of thing sickly minds love to toy with. He lacked both the mental equipment and the physical fibre to grasp and grapple with a Question that implied a SOCIAL STRUGGLE, and whose practical work lay in the living stream of living humanity. He was here not quite a year, when the 10th of July, 1899, broke upon the Party. In that midnight conspiracy to bag the Party for Reaction and "Organized Scabbism" were the then editors of the "Abendblatt." These were promptly cashiered; a substitute was needed in a hurry; our Galician offered his services; there was no time to look around; pledges were demanded of him, and he gave them; and thus Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier" was entrusted with the responsible office of Editor of one of the Party organs. How did the gentleman acquit himself of the trust thus conferred upon him? We shall let him speak for himself.

In the issue of the London, Eng. "Justice" of last October 19, there appears a long article by the gentleman under the caption: "My experience in the S. L. P. (U. S. A.)." The article is a long tirade against the Socialist Labor Party, its "intolerance," its "bossrule," and in it occurs this passage:

"It was on October 15, 1899. The fight between the factions was extremely bitter. The Party was torn to shreds. Socialism was discredited. We were the laughing-stock of New York, and the elections to the legislature were close upon us. In my leading article to the "Abendblatt" I lectured the comrades on their suicidal feuds, and gave them the advice not to oppose the two candidates whom the other Socialist faction intended to put up in the Thirteenth District of New York. We contested about two dozen seats, they only that one district. I thought this to be the first step towards a pacification of New York Socialism. The copy-boy took the article to the printing office. I received the first proof, but the second did not come up. On my peremptory demand to send me the proof several of De Leon's lieutenants came up with the sufficiently curious reply that the article would not appear."

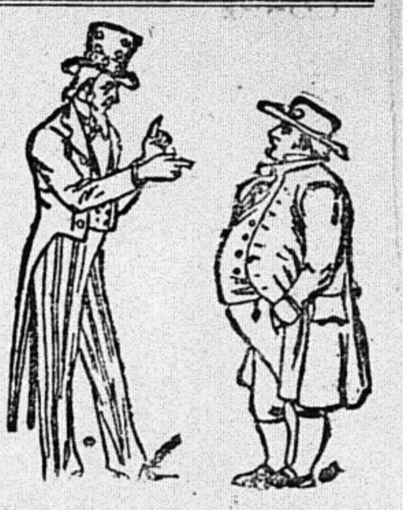
This, certainly, is turning State's evidence against oneself; it is bearing testimony, and by an unwilling witness, at that, to the sturdy democracy of the S. L. P. It is more; it is conclusive proof of the would-be Autocracy and corruption of those who raise the cry of Bossism against the S. L. P.

It is only an aggravation of the case that the candidate of the "other Socialist faction,"—harmony with whom and in favor of whose candidacy Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier," proposed "to lecture the Comrades" in the columns of a paper entrusted by them to him to carry out their orders,—was no less discredited a character than Barondess, a labor fakir, a political rolling stone that travels from Anarchy to Tammany and Reform; that is only an aggravation; but it is a non-essential. Likewise is it a non-essential to the story, Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier's" yarn about his forthwith having resigned. He was chased out. What he forthwith did do was to ask whether his conduct forfeited his salary. This was the humorous counterpart to the incident. The essence of the incident appears from his own narrative. An officer is placed in command by the rank and file; he is given a sort of Colonelship, the editorship of a Party paper, to carry out the Party's plan of campaign. The details of the plan of campaign the Comrades have "lectured" one another on WITHIN the Party. The columns of the Party's press are there, especially when the fight of the campaign is on, not for further "lectures," but to execute the plan decided on by the majority of the Party; the Editor is the Colonel to execute the plan. The Colonel, in this instance, as told by himself, decided of his own motion, on an opposite plan; the rank and file discovered his treason; instead of leading them on against the foe, they find he is leading them into the hands of the foe; and thereupon that rank and file of the S. L. P. gives proof of its not being a pack of dumb driven cattle: they refuse obedience. The would-be dictator and traitor is thrown over, the sovereignty is exercised where it ever resided, in an intelligent rank and file.

Not always are the adversaries of the S. L. P. such fools as Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier." Usually they steer clear of concrete statements, of all substantiation of their assertions and vilifications. Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier" followed this cue well for a while. In the first two-thirds of his article he revels in the usual mild assertions. But he forgot himself towards the end, and there he himself knocked down his whole card-board structure against the S. L. P., along with himself. He proved that the S. L. P. is a truly democratic body, whose buzz-saw none can monkey with, without badly cutting his fingers,—as happened to Mr. "Beer," "Baer," "Bier."

Which nobody can deny.

The labor fakir was shut out from the banquet given to labor fakir Sheriff-elect O'Brien. Organized Scabbery is always content to go away back and sit down when its master tells it to do so.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It drives me clean out of all patience to think of the Socialist Labor Party men!

UNCLE SAM—What have they been doing again to you?

B. J.—Why, they are people who can't be suited; nothing that you do for them pleases them; they are eternal kickers.

U. S.—That's grievous!

B. J.—I verily believe that they kick for the pleasure of kicking.

U. S.—Suppose you specify.

B. J.—Quite unnecessary! One Socialist movement after another has come up, and those S. L. P. men won't have any thing to do with it, won't accept it! And it makes no difference how civil you are to them!

U. S.—I see now.

B. J.—Do you?

U. S.—If you want a coat and go into a clothing store, what is it that you will buy?

B. J.—A coat, of course.

U. S.—If the salesman brings you a pair of snow-shoes——

B. J.—I won't accept them!

U. S.—Even if he is very civil to you, and tells you that't just the thing for you?

B. J.—Even then. I would say it is a coat I want.

U. S.—And if he returns offering to sell you a finely embroidered night cap——

B. J.—I'll tell him it's a coat I want to go out in, not a decoration to go to bed with.

U. S.—Would you refuse him even if he smiled and was polite?

B. J.—Despite all his smiles!

U. S.—And if he came back again displaying a beautiful pair of knickerbockers?

B. J.—I would shake him up and yell "Coat" in his ears.

U. S.—Would you be so rude as to do that despite his suavity?

B. J.—Yes. No amount of suavity will stick me with what I don't want.

U. S. contemplates B. J. from head to foot.

B. J.—Ain't I right?

U. S.—Now tell me what answer would you make if that salesman were to say to you: "Sir, you drive me clean out of all patience; it is clear you can't be suited; nothing that I do for you pleases you; you are an eternal kicker?"

B. J. (visibly losing patience)—What I would do would be to grab the fellow by the collar and tell him that I was the one being driven out of all patience, and he was doing it. I would tell him, that either he is deaf and can't hear what it is I want, or he does hear, but who is a confounded cheat who don't want to admit that he does not have what I want, and means to palm off on me what I don't want. That's what I would say!

U. S.—Ditto, Ditto would any S. L. P. man do say to you.

B. J.—Hey? !?!

U. S.—Just so, and deservedly too. The S. L. P. demands the abolition of the wage system of slavery by the establishment of the Socialist Republic—in short, Socialism.

B. J.—I know.

U. S.—Whereupon smirking salesmen approach the S. L. P. men with Glasgow municiplization schemes which are to Socialism what snowshoes would be to a coat.

B. J. scratches his head more intensely.

U. S.—Being again refused these salesmen return full of smiles with referendum plans, which are to Socialism what knickerbockers would be to a coat.

B. J's head seems to have the itch badly.

U. S.—Now, then, just as you would tell such a salesman, the S. L. P. men tell these reform-hucksters: "You are either deaf and can't hear what it is that we want, or you are a lot of confounded crooks, seeking to palm off upon us your several one-legged hobbies as Socialism."

B. J. scratches his head with both his hands.

U. S.—Differently, however, from you, the S. L. P. men do not lose their patience. The other fellows do, and grow wilder with every demonstration of the imperviousness of the S. L. P. to humbug. The S. L. P. remains calm and firm, unflinchingly hewing open the path, solid and broad, for the triumphant passage to the Socialist Republic.

There is a marked increase in the number of get-rich-quick concerns. The latest that has retired from business, because of the arrest of the men who were causing others to get rich, had cleared $300,000 before it was finally rounded up. The men who try to get rich are for the most part members of the intellectually and morally shattered middle class. These men have a few thousand dollars, and they can neither live on it, nor can they earn sufficient to keep them in the style to which they think they are or ought to be accustomed. They look around for openings, and when they find one they drop their money in. Capitalism finds plenty of openings for them to lose, but none to win. Consequently they are being stripped and plucked like so many market geese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Buzz-Saw in Columbus, Ohio.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Last week I sent you the official vote of the S.L.P. as given out by the City Board of Election which I contended was not the correct vote. Now we have the official report of the County Board which gives the S.L.P. 39 votes cast in the City, an increase of 3 votes over last fall. Both the City Board and County Board of Elections are composed of business men, "honest men," "good men," "labor-man-loving-men," yet the City Board gives the S.L.P. 25, the County Board gives us 39. The laboring man or producing class could not produce such able representatives!!! The vote for the Social Democracy, alias "Socialist" party was 47. Last fall Debs received 72, a loss of 25 votes.

Section Columbus, although small in numbers, made an aggressive campaign up until the time when that Anarchistic lunatic shot President McKinley. Never before were prospects brighter for Section Columbus, but the Anarchists put a damper on our movement. Press and pulpit arrayed themselves against us; one paper came out right after the assassination with these headlines; "Anarchists have been preaching on our street corners for the last four years; let each citizen appoint himself a committee of one and whenever one of those men again make thoir appearance knock them down." The result was we were in constant danger of being mobbed. I myself was attacked three times. Once I was struck on the head by a bully, but I was more fortunate than Comrade Adams who is an older man than myself. With such a hounding as we had to contend with and such roasting as we received from both press and pulpit, I think we came out very well, to make a gain of 3 votes over last fall, while the Kangs lost 25 votes. One thing our opponents the Capitalist Class have done. They made Socialism a household word. It is now left for us to make it understood. We can, we must, and we will do it.

Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, O., Nov. 29.

An S. D. P. Leader Gives the Snap Away.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—There has been quite a little comment aroused here in Rochester over a speech which was made by a Kangaroo in the Labor (?) Lyceum on Sunday, Nov. 24. One paper has the following to say about it:

"Mr. Kitchelt, who was hitherto one of the prominent leaders in the S. D. P., declared in a lengthy lecture last Sunday, that the teachings of modern Socialism are wrong in many points. Especially did he point out that the S. D. P. had made it a principle that all men were brothers and that therefore every one shall have the same right. This principle was all right but the S. D. P. does not live up to it. It is not to be expected that the Social Democratic ideals can be realized through the S. D. P. This can be done successive only by converting the other political parties, (read—borsary therefore to have an independent political party for that purpose."

That paper also says: "it is not known what caused Mr. Kitchelt to change his mind, but it has been an open secret lately that he was willing to sever his connection with the S. D. P."

This assertion is even believed by some of our comrades and that is the reason why I should like to show how false this claim is.

Mr. Kitchelt is not going to sever himself from his party, neither has he changed his mind, he is simply a few furloughs ahead of the others and, if nothing mann), was so busy with his own election that his red hot temper did not allow him to keep track of anything else, and so it happened that the role of first leader slipped through his fingers and was picked up by Mr. Kitchelt. It will therefore be a little quarrel of jealousy for a while between him and No. 19, but finally they will all land on the spot where Mr. Kitchelt is standing now.

Besides that, all honor for the clever judgment of Mr. Kitchelt, the time is quite favorable now. The vote has shown that they cannot bamboozle the S. L. P. voters at all. We got 440 votes for the head of the ticket against 444 in 1900. There is no reason therefore for them to keep the socialist mask on any longer. On the other hand the Kangs gained a few votes (about 20 to 40), but the heavy loss throughout the country will surely act depressively upon Rochester in the future, and there is no hope that they may ever get a better chance for selling out.. Therefore I say Mr. Kitchelt is really a prominent leader in the S. D. P.

A. M.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 30.

Fighting Hard.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The strike of the Morocco workers has not changed much, except that the firm of T.A.Kelly & Co. have put in a lot of bunks and beds to allow any scabs, that might be procured, to stay in the factory. Kelly & Co., have secured nine Poles so far, and these were escorted into the factory by police.

The Manufacturers' Association have tried every scheme imaginable to break the strike, first by trying to scare the committee into the belief that they were guilty of conspiracy by breaking a supposed agreement with Kelly & Co., and making them lose about $100,000 worth of skins. Then they sent Mr. Richard Barry, (labor fakir) of the State Board of Arbitration around to the Greeks and Poles, telling them that if they did not go to the union meeting and vote to sign the agreement submitted by the Manufacturers' Association they would lose their jobs and could never get back to work. As it happened a Pole who understands English fairly well, and knew Mr. Barry, happened along and took the Greeks and Poles away from that kind of arbitration. Then they had some of the Americans arrested, and fined two of them $20, and put them under $100 bonds each to keep the peace for one year. Both men were innocent, but it made no difference. The case was appealed to a higher court and will come up some time in February. They also arrested an American last night for trespassing and fined him $10 which he paid.

With all odds against them so far the men have a fair chance of winning with a little support.

G. C.

Lynn, Dec. 3.

From the City of the Pilgrims.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Plymouth Weavers' Alliance, L. A. 368 S. T. & L. A., ran its first entertainment on Thanksgiving evening, November 27, in G. A. R. Hall. It was a most brilliant and encouraging success. We had only two weeks in which to make preparations, but the comrades took hold with a will, and on the night of the ball we had over 100 tickets sold and turned into hard cash. This meant fifty dollars to begin with.

Our labors had only just commenced, for the workers turned out in large numbers and kept us busy selling tickets at the door until after eleven o'clock. It was a large and merry crowd, and it kept the comrades on the jump until after two o'clock on Thanksgiving morning.

At the close of the ball, Comrade Lee mounted the platform and thanked the people for their kind patronage, and the crowd responded with cheers for the Weavers' Alliance of Plymouth. The object of the ball was to raise funds to establish permanent headquarters, where we can carry on the good work of agitation among the workers of this town, and our efforts along that line will have good results. We are certain to realize at least fifty dollars, and this in itself will give us a start.

In the near future we intend to hold a mass meeting with a good speaker who will enlighten the wage slaves of the town in regard to the true causes of their misery.

L. LEE, Organizer.

Plymouth, Mass., December, 1.

An Addition.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have just finished reading the stenographic report of the Berry-Hilquit debate as published in THE PEOPLE of December 1. I was present at the debate in Springfield, and I wish to call attention to an error that occurs in the closing line. As it is an error of ommission, and occurs at the end of a lengthy report, I have no doubt that it happened when the stenographer was tired transcribing. The point was so marked and so memorable, and it places Mr. Hilquit in such a light, that it should not be lost.

The closing should be:—"The only great service that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has rendered to the working class was that it destroyed the Socialist Labor Party, and itself incidentally, AND NOTHING IS LEFT EXCEPT HALF A DOZEN BLACKGUARDS." The last nine words were left out in the report. Everyone present will admit that such was Mr. Hilquit's statement. The utterance is so significant after all his objections to "abuse," that it is well to preserve an evidence of the extent to which he can be "gentlemanly."

M. DECHNER.

Hartford, Dec. 3.

A Photograph that Pictures Many Crooks.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I read with considerable interest the aritcle in THE PEOPLE of November 27th in which P. J. McGuire, the discredited "labor" leader and accredited crook attempts to defend himselg by asking for a reconsideration of his case. In it he claims that he has served the "labor" movement of this country well for many long years. As it is the duty of all members of our Party to show up a crook wherever one is found, and to show to the working class how natural it is for such a man as McGuire to fall in line with them, I wish to recall certain things that will throw light upon this subject.

McGuire's case is one of the dirtiest on record. I know him of old, and will give a little of his history. When I first met him he was a member of the Labor Party of America, out of which, it may be said, grew the Socialist Labor Party. He started an English speaking branch of the party in New Haven, and through him I became a member of it. This was sometime during 1874. McGuire was employed as a woodworker in the Methuscheck Piano shops in West Haven. He was finally discharged, and according to his own statement, because he had been blacklisted for activity in the cause of Socialism.

We took his word for it, and thinking that he would do good work for our party, we at once took steps to help him live while he was out of work. We did everything possible for him. Moneys were collected from workingmen during a period of twenty-three weeks, and were turned over to him by the undersigned, and for this a receipt was given by McGuire. In addition to this we also gave him the agency for our official organ, and this brought him at least $4.00 a week additional. Soon he was getting along in better shape than the men who were depriving themselves of many things to assist him. The understanding had been that McGuire was to send all money collected from subscribers—about $400 in all—to the manager in New York.

This McGuire failed to do, and the manager notified us that he had received nothing whatever for four weeks. We were urged to set things right, and a committe notified McGuire to settle up at once or the agency would be taken away from him. He protested that everything was all right, and promised, as in the case of his recent stealing and crookedness, to "explain" things. Matters went along on promises for a few weeks and we were again notified from New York that no money had been sent. The committee took action at once, and the agency was taken from him. When he was compelled to give up his snap he turned on the men who had been supporting him for such a length of time and abused and slandered them in most villainous fashion. This shows how well McGuire has "served the labor movement." At that time even his crooked propensities were uppermost.

Charges were preferred in the party against McGuire, and as it had no ax to grind he was expelled and branded as a thief and a traitor.

His crookedness had only commenced, for he at once made a deal with Alexander Troop, a notorious skate Greenbacker, Prohibitionist, any-old-thing-for-a-living, and he and Troop were soon working together to cripple our organization by persuading a number of our new Irish members to desert us and go with their "wronged" fellow-countryman into the Greenback movement.

But as he had been ignominiously fired out by the Board of Supervision, which was then located at New Haven, he did not get away without being shown up in his true colors. That is the early record of his work for "labor." Thus the early Socialist movement has as good an account of the doing and undoing of P. J. McGuire as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has.

The deal with Troop did not pan out. McGuire had nothing to deliver. He was lost from view for several years, but he finally turned up at the head of the carpenters, and as an officer of great renown in the A. F. of L. The rank and file in that organization has now learned what the Socialist Labor Party knew and said all along that Organized Scabbery is crooked, and that P. J. McGuire is a worthy member of Organized Scabbery.

CHAS. J. STODEL,
34 Temple Street,
Hartford, Conn., Dec. 3.

Draining Them Dry.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—This afternoon Section Allegheny County held its regular central agitation meeting at Headquarters, 111 Market street. Comrade Val Hemmel gave an excellent adress on "Material Interests," and we took up a collection that brought us $16.42. How is that for prosperity?

During the hour for debate we had some lively doin's. As is well known, we have a strike among the railroad men here. This has already simmered down into the old dismal story of one branch of pure and simpledom scabbing on another. At our meeting this afternoon it so happened that quite a number of pure and simplers were present. Finding the occasion favorable, one after another arose and related his experience in that organization.

One very intelligent young man told of the fees, charges, and plundering to which he was forced to submit in going from place to place, and a rich exposition it was. From it we learned that the plunderers have now placed their initiation fee at $100. That is good graft for someone—but not for the rank and file.

The switchmen have a strike on for higher wages. It had scarcely been started before the labor fakirs began to flock in from all sides. "Where the carcass is the buzzards assemble." They all began, with most curious unanimity, to denounce the strike, and to urge and order the men back to work. Nor was that all. The First Master, whoever he is, and the Second Master, whoever he is, and the Third Master, whoever he is, told the men that they were bound to sustain the railroad companies, that it was their duty, as per contracts, agreements, favors received, etc., to do so.

At our meeting this afternoon, several of the strikers were present, and one of them got up and stated that for years he had paid into his organization from $2.50 to $2.75 per month, and all he had ever gotten was a neatly executed receipt for the same. Then he recounted how, at a meeting of the strikers held last Thursday at the Alvin Theatre, these First, Second, and Third Masters had ordered them to go back and scab, and had asserted that it was their DUTY to do so. At this point the poor fellow's feelings overcame him and he could say no more.

It was one of the most telling arraignments of pure and simpledom and its crimes that I have ever witnessed. Yet it is such as these fakirs, and their still dirtier Social Democratic partners in crime delight in. Both delight to assail the Socialist Labor Party, because it cuts them off from their blood-sucking of the working class. It is an honor to be made the enemy of such polecats. Let it be war to the bitter end until the Socialist Labor Party shall at last shovel dirt in on their coffins.

H. A. S. GOFF, Sr.

Pittsburg, December 1.

Helping Out Brother Fakirs.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—It is not an unusual thing for Max Hayes to talk, but a few days ago he talked here in Erie under conditions that are at least worthy of record. The local labor fakirs are going into politics with both feet, not with the apology of a Socialist Party such as the Social Democratic Public Ownership Socialist Democratic Social, but as a "Labor" Party, pure and simple. This meeting at which Hayes spoke was called for the purpose of inducing men to affiliate with the union of their trade, and making the relationship between the trades unions and the Reform Club, which latter is sometimes the Public Ownership Party and sometimes is not.

Speaking before such a body left only two methods open to Mr. Hayes. He must either jump in and show these men the folly of their ways, or else he must assist in launching the new "Labor" Party. As he has none too much courage it is only natural that he should choose the latter course, and he did so. When Mr. Hayes was introduced by a member of the local Organized Scabbery it was distinctly stated that the purpose of the meeting was as stated above. It was not a trades union meeting, and it was not a Social Democratic meeting.

Mr. Hayes received some little applause when he stepped on the platform. His speech was a mixture of truth and falsehood, but whether true or false every conclusion that he drew was a wrong one, so it is evident that he threw in the truth for the purpose of misleading—for the devill can quote scripture for his own purpose. He said among other things: "The working class represents 75 per cent. of the population, and the working class represents 25 per cent." He drew no conclusions from this, so why he took the trouble to say it is unknown to the writer. Then he called upon Carroll D. Wright for a few statistics, and juggled them rapidly for a few minutes. He did not let his audience into the secret of what he meant. He next drifted off to the question of improved machinery, and it was there that he made his worst error. He showed that labor has been displaced, and then he said that he believed in the present style of pure and simple unions. As the pure and simple union is simply a corporation for the purpose of holding jobs, and as more than two-thirds of their fights are directely for the purpose of preventing other members of the working class from getting their jobs, the obvious conclusion should have been that the union should pay some little attention to displaced labor. But Mr. Hayes is above any such action.

He mentioned many things, but reasoned nothing out. For example, he said that the workers themselves were to blame for the misery in which they live. It was not the fault of the Vanderbilts or the Morgans. He neglected, however, to say what the workers should do. He did mention "socialism" once or twice, and pictured it as a beautiful thing hanging in the air, but he did not tell his listeners how to get and hold it. He said vote for it, but whether you could vote for it through the Democratic and Republican ticket was a secret he still holds all for himself.

He threw out his chest when he praised the trades unions, and then he hinted that there were many rogues in them. Where, how, and why there are rogues is another of his secrets. What to do with them is still another.

He wound up with a Garrison finish by yelling that when the rest of the country had "Socialist" trades unions like those of Cleveland, Boston, and Philadelphia, the question would be "solved." As the party which Mr. Hayes represents has had both eyes blacked in those cities, he must have presumed to a great extent on the ignorance as to facts on the part of his audience.

But he helped to launch the new "Labor" Party, and that is work that well becomes a Social Democrat. It is doubtlessly the work to which they will devote all their energies in the future.

H. S.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 30.

The Columbus, O., "Citizen" Nailed.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—To let your readers know how the fight is going on here, enclosed find clippings and copy of letter Comrade Adams sent to the "Citizen," and its reply.

We advertised for a meeting Dec. 1, at 14½ East Main street, 3 p. m., Frank Jordan, speaker. He failed to get here until 7.25, so we held two meetings. Comrade Adams, Chairman. Comrades B. F. Martz and Otto Steinhoff gave short talks in the afternoon. Adams distributed several leaflets. "The Beast Behind Czolgosz" among them. He gave one to a "Journal" reporter who came in after the 3 p. m. meeting had adjourned. It was that leaflet that caused all the newspapers to howl.

F. A.

Columbus, O., Dec. 4.

[Enclosure.]

Columbus, O., Dec. 3, 1901.

Editor "Citizen.—I wish to call your attention to the fact that I did not make a speech Sunday, but was chairman of the meeting held by the Socialists. The remarks you attribute to me are garbled by you from a circular issued by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, entitled: "The Beast Behind Czolgosz." When you say I was sentenced for alleged incendiary utterances you lied and you know you lied; for Judge Dick dismissed that charge. In your report of my arrest and trial, and of Sunday's meeting you show the moral and mental calibre of Czolgosz. I would have paid no attention to your article, but for the fact that you published it with the base, malicious, premeditated intent to influence the decision in my case now pending.

The "Despatch" of Dec. 2 gave a fair report of Sunday's meeting, but the "Journal" and "Citizen" have attacked me with the same degenerate anarchistic intent that Czolgosz attacked McKinley.

"Now I ask of you to publish that circular—'The Beast Behind Czolgosz'—in full, and state the facts of Sunday's meeting, or stand branded as an assassin of character more degenerate than Czolgosz. If you do not retract I shall communicate with the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., with a view of taking steps for criminal libel, and to have it determined by a judicial decision whether a wage slave has any rights under the law that an anarchist is bound to respect.

THEODORE ADAMS,
439 Stone Alley, City.

The "Citizen" of Dec. 3 made the following retractive answer. The answer is a coward's answer, but saves the paper's hide:

"ADAMS' STATEMENT."

"Theodore Adams, who was credited with making an anarchistic speech at the meeting of the Socialists last Sunday, says the newspapers are in error in placing the blame for the utterances on him. Adams says some of the statements attributed to him appeared in a circular issued by the national executive committee and that his only connection with the matter was to preside at the Socialist meeting Sunday as chairman."

A Suggestion.

To the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE.—

I recalled to my mind a question I asked a Social Democratic speaker during the last campaign. It was this: Why did Carey, as a Socialist, vote for the $15,000 armory appropiation?

He said it was at the beginning of the Spanish-American War and Carey voted the appropriation, mainly to win the SYMPATHY, of the Militia, for the Working Class. What he meant by the sympathy of the Militia I cannot understand, nor could I get an explanation because he did all the talking and I couldn't get a word in edgewise; but I suppose SYMPATHY means a sharper bayonet thrust or a larger bullet.

I would suggest that the S. D. P. get Mark Hanna or J. P. Morgan to join their organization, win their SYMPATHY, and Hooray! de Revolooshun will be accomplished.

New York, Dec. 7, 1901.

C. A. L.

On Methods of Agitation.

To the Daily and Weekly PEOPLE.—

I wish to suggest to the Party a different method of agitation and organization than we have pursued heretofore. An organizer sent out by a State Committee should be sent to the largest industrial cities in that particular State, and kept in a city till he has organized a Section or found it practically impossible to do so. For instance, suppose the State Committee of Pennsylvania, picks out 12 impotrant industrial centers throughout the State, and an able organizer spends a month in each place, he should be able to organize about eight sections out of twelve months' work. On arriving in a town he could procure a small hall, advertise his meetings, visit sympathizers, workshops, etc.; and, should the organizer be willing, he could sell some small but first-class mechanical tool such as a combination square, this would be a means of getting into shops, getting acquainted with the men, and spread among them sample copies of THE PEOPLE. It has been my experience that you can get in the most rigid shops, if you can show the foreman that you have an article that will facalitate work. Our present method of organizing is too expensive, and too much valuable time wasted in train riding. Then again a speech is made in a town to-day, the speaker leaves the same night or early next day and it is almost forgotten before he leaves town. With the best of material, a proficient speaker cannot accomplish much in one or two days. Beside the one and two dollar a night hotel bill and 25 or 30 cent meals, and tain fare run up high. Under my plan an organizer could get a good room and board in a town for $5 or $6 a week, and every afternoon and evening could be occupied in building up a Section. This method would be less expensive. The money which now goes for so much train fare would pay for halls, advertising, literature, etc. It would be easier on the organizer; and best of all, it would bring about just what we are after, organization. It is all right a few months before a State or National election to rush speakers around on agitation tours. But between elections we must look to methods more solid and lasting, for after all you can only be sure of the votes of members of the Party at present. Once we get a sufficiently large and strong organization, we will get votes easy enough, what we want now is MEN ORGANIZED. The recent election has proven that the Debs vote of 1900 was not a Socialist vote, some of the Kang papers counted the Debs and S.L.P. vote together and claimed it a Socialist vote, but the Debs vote fell back about 2,000 in Pennsylvania, 1,500 in Frisco, and likewise in most other places, and where they made any respectable showing, it was as the Social Democratic Party or Democratic Party, and not as a Socialist Party. I would rather be the means of getting one good man in the Party than to get a hundred votes of floaters. Education and organization is what is necessary, and I for one would like to have all the State Committees consider this plan. If it is not practical let them citicise it through the columns of THE PEOPLE.

S.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3.

A Press Picture.

To the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE—Here is a picture of the contemptible labor skates in the Philadelphia Organized Scabbery, known as the United Labor League.

Five weeks ago the pressman employed on the "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, went on strike because two of their number were discharged for belonging to the union. Of course the usual pure and simple tactics were resorted to, and a boycott was declared upon the "Bulletin." The public was to be informed of the fact that there was a strike on in the press room of that paper But how was the public, that is, those of the working class, to be informed? Ah, there comes the rub, and thereby hangs a tale. We have here a great (?) newspaper which stands for the interests of labor (?), Mr. Wanamaker's "North American." The pure and simplers and the Social Democrats have lauded this paper to the skies, and are doing so every day. This is the paper of which Eugene V. Debs said "no toiler should be without." Well, as said before, the public was to be informed of the pressmen's strike, and that the "Bulletin" was unfair. So Mr. Pure and Simpler hands in the story of the strike to the labor reporter of the "North American" with the result that it is NOT published. Guess the interests of capital and labor are identical—nit. Business Agent James Callery, of Pressmen's Union says, "There is a conspiracy on the part of the papers to prevent the public knowing that a strike is on in the Bulletin office. The labor reporter of the 'North American' was given the story of the strike but it was not published." Could more conclusive evidence be asked for to prove that the press publishers have nothing in common with the interests of the working class? But the fakirs here, true to their traitorous instincts and desire for looting, are winking at these facts. As is natural with them they cater as much as ever to labor's friend, the "North American."

The U. L. L. has also, as the Central Labor Unions of other cities Social Democrats in its body. A Mr. Gabriel Josephs, S. P. is president of that body, and is its delegate to the A. F. of L., Marcellus Waite, S. P., will be recommended at the A. F. of L. convention as a general organizer. Other Kangs, seated in that body are Barnes Drees, Knebel, Kuppinger, and several others. These wink along with their pals.

But this is not all. There is a publication here called "City and State," a middle class paper, devoted to the interests of taxpayers, hence not much read by the working class, because its news matter is of no interest to workingmen. This paper gets off a few words with reference to the silence of the daily papers on the strike, saying: "The suppression of news of this kind is fraught with dangerous consequences. If once the people get the idea that there are certain classes of news to which reference will not be found in the columns of the newspapers their confidence in the integrity of the press will be very materially shaken." The "New Era," official organ of the United Labor League, quotes the above "City and State" favorably, giving it a pat on the back by saying: "Class interests cannot muzzle 'City and State.'"

Thus we see that the labor fakirs do not want the "confidence of the people shaken" as to the "integrity" of the capitalist press. They would have the worker further blinded.

A more complete indictment of the labor fakir could not be asked for.

S.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

The Pittsburg Banquet.

To THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The banquet of Section Allegheny County for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE, was a grand success, socially as well as financially.

The comrades, their wives and little ones sat down to a grand feast that was prepared by the wives of some of our comrades. The hard work of Mrs. Remmel, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. H. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Illingworth, Mrs. Swartz, Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Eberle and others in aiding to make this affair a success, deserved and received the thanks of every Revolutionary Socialist in the county.

The committee wisely selected H. A. Goff, Sr., as toast master, and his wit and experience largely contributed in making the evening one of the epochs in our lives.

After a few well-chosen remarks, the toast-master called upon Thomas Lawry for the first toast. The toast was well received as the subject was the "Working Class." Lawry told what he saw members of our class doing on Thanksgiving Day, eating their "cold lunch" from a "full dinner pail," sitting on the snow-covered curb-stone at Homestead. He reviewed the sufferings of our class under capitalism, and proved that the warm hearts and clear heads of the members of the Socialist Labor Party would be the means of ushering in a new era, a new time, when suffering and sorrow would be a thing of the past, and justice, love, equity and honor would be the ruling factors on earth. All strive for the day when the fighting S.L.P. is victorious at the ballot-box.

Comrade Lawry's remarks were received with loud and hearty applause. Next the toast-master called upon Val Remmel to review the history of the Party in this county. No man was more fit for such a job and Remmel did it justice. His review of the funny incidents was received with hearty and prolonged laughter and the serious with wrapt attention. He showed that the Party here was born in a stable on the south side in Pittsburg. He reviewed the "work" of "cold-slaw" and other "freaks." The few clear men kept up the work, struggling on against great odds, until now we have a magnificent movement with 20 speakers that are our pride, and a membership, clear, bright and mainly young in years—all young in activity. He closed with the statement: "Nothing will halt the work of our Party until the Socialist Republic is established!"

Time and again Remmel was forced to halt because of the tremendous applause and hearty laughter that greeted his remarks.

Next the toast-master called upon his son, H. A. Goff, Jr., to sing and his clear tenor voice aided in making the evening a success. His songs were encored and pleased all assembled.

Next James A. McConnell was called upon and his toast was on the "Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance." He told part of the history and recalled some of the many crimes of the old pure and simple trade unions. Then he outlined the aims and objects of the only progressive labor organization, the S. T. & L. A.

At the close of McConnell's remarks, three cheers were called for the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and they were given with a will.

Then the toast-master called upon Comrade Frank Jordan, who had dropped in on that day. His toast was to the "Party Press." Jordan took up that subject and delivered a magnificent after-dinner speech. Jordan made a good impression and stirred up enthusiasm for the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and other Party organs.

Then Edward Messer was called on and his subject was the "Labor News Co. Messer having read all of the "important" freak literature and wandering through numerous freak movements, dealt with this subject and caused much laughter. Besides causing laughter, he urged upon us the necessity of pushing the literature published by the Labor News Co. His remarks were also well received.

Then the toast-master himself spoke on "Confusion to the Capitalist Press," which pleased all the militants and their friends assembled. Every one was pleased and Comrade Markley closed the affair by auctioning off the cakes and other eatables that remained. This auction netted $4.05.

This venture being a success it encourages us in our work for the coming S. T. & L. A. fair. Our work will continue until we hear the cry, "The Capitalist Class surrenders; peace reigns."

S. S.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 30.

Carrying on the Fight.

Editor Daily and Weekly PEOPLE:

The members of the Excelsior Literary Society are determined individually, and collectively to give as much financial and moral support to the "Abend Blatt," as is within their power: for the purpose of helping the "Abend Blatt" in her struggle with Organized Scabbery sailing under the name of "United Hebrew Trades." And for the successful outcome of this struggle, the E. L. S. has donated $50 to the "Abend Blatt" fund, and intends to raise in the near future $50 more.

Situated as we are on the East Side where the "Abend Blatt" is in circulation, and where the Organized Scabbery practices in its nefarious chicanry, using the Jewish workingmen, as stepping stones, and replenishing their pockets at their expense, we must sincerely congratulate the "Abend Blatt" on its aggressive stand, and we consider the boycott levied on it by this scurvy crew to be the best recommendation ever issued in its favor, and reads, in glaring and indelible letters the following:

"For successful services rendered the working class, in fully exposing and beheading a band of charlatans, who foisted themselves on the movement for a purpose to mislead, disrupt, and run the revolutionary spirit of the working class into the ground, we therefore render this certificate, with full confidence and best wishes, for her continued success."

The Organized Scabbery of the East Side recognize that their existence depends upon the extermination of the "Abend Blatt," and the forces they are obliged to employ is the best proof of their weakness.

The Stereotypers' Union No. 1 has donated $200 to continue the Boycott.

Henry White, National Secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, has in his official capacity endorsed the boycott.

The "Forwards" (read "Backwards") a Debsic paper has offered its columns to the "Organized Scabbery" thus proving the contention of the S. L. P. that the S. D. P. alias etc., is the hand-maid of Oganized Scabbery.

Miller, Barondess and London, "The Conference Men," who in the last campaign for the best of the "movement" held secret conferences with Jerome, and who are the leading Kangaroo-Debsic lights on the East Side, have also decided to tender their kind "services" in behalf of Organized Scabbery.

It is against this scurvy crew that the "Abend Blatt" has to contend. The battle is a serious one, it is a life and death struggle, and it is the last card that Organized Scabbery plays. They have concentrated all their strength in the pursuance of their dirty job. It therefore remains with the Comrades throughout the country to decide whether an official daily organ of the S. L. P. can be throttled by a band of fakirs.

Let the response be a hearty one. Let us again set the buzz-saw in motion by first clearing the gang-way, and then let it rip. The yell of consternation and the stampede that is bound to follow will fully repay us for all of our expended labor.

H. B. Hoffman, Press Committee,
Excelsior Literary Society.
235 E. Broadway, City, Dec. 6.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

W. H., CHICAGO, ILL.—That is all-sufficient. As you admit that "the S. L. P. has the right sow by the ear," it is a somersault back to conclude that "it should make peace." Peace with whom? With those who have the wrong sow by the ear? The struggle is a hard one, but man must ultimately yield to the power of Right. Hate it as the cockroaches, calumniate it as the vipers may, because it will not yield its glories to them, they are bound finally to yield to the Right.—provided only the Right has gathered men enough around its standard.

A. H. L., CLEVELAND O.—You little seem to realize that your argument—granting to the fullest all you say and allege—is a cogent argument for just the reverse of the conclusion you arrive at. You arrive at the conclusion that the S. L. P. should join forces with the Many Names Party. The conclusion, however, that forcibly flows from your reasoning is that the S. L. P. should stay away from such joining, and should approach the Many Names only near enough to lambaste it, to force it and goad it to toe the chalk mark.

D. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Don't know; and the puzzle is not worth while breaking one's head over. Gompers may be turned down at Scranton. But by what? By Gomperism. What matters it what the name is of the President of a Gompersian tape-worm? If what meets at Scranton were the rank and file, then a change might mean something. But what meets there is the element that thrives on the principle of Organized Scabbism. It is the labor lieutenants of Capital who there dominate the situation, with a few innocents and noodles. No good can come from there. What the A. F. of L. does has as little importance as what a Democratic or Republican convention may do.

W. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.—Do you call "abusing" Richard J. Hinton the extensive article published in THE PEOPLE of November 7, 1897, by "Engineer and Surveyor" showing in detail that all the advantages which Hinton had been imputing to a certain tract of land in Tennessee for a colony, was pure fabrication, and that the facts, given in detail, were just the other way? Was that to "abuse" him?

Or was it "abusing" him when, upon a letter from him demanding from THE PEOPLE that we retract and apologize or he would bring civil and criminal actions against us, he was answered in the Letter Box of THE PEOPLE of January 9, 1898: "We have nothing to retract, and nothing to apologize for. We stand by every word printed in these columns about you. Stop threatening; go ahead and sue; we are ready for you."? Was that "abusing" him?

By the way, he never sued. His bluff was called. Was that, perhaps, abuse?

M. T., MADISON, WIS.—There is but one of two courses to take: either blind obedience, or open revolt. The stern fact does not suit human sloth. Man naturally resorts to dodging. But the true man soon recognizes the facts, and acts accordingly; while the poltroon shuts his eyes to the fact and continues to dodge. Take Franklin, for instance. He also tried the dodging for a while. He made two, if not three trips to England, in favor of harmony between the Crown and the Colonists. But he soon discovered that there was no harmony possible. The alternative between blind obedience and open revolt faced him. Being a man he took to the latter, and became a leader in the "rebellion."

E. E. T., BOSTON, MASS.—If you want to hit bull's-eye you must aim high. In other words, you must allow for the power of gravitation, the attraction towards the earth. The further off the bull's-eye, the more allowance must be made. Imagine not a movement can reach its goal by aiming low. He who would scale Heaven must aim at God himself is a good old saying.

J. B., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—If you get up a circular on that peach of a Social Democratic circular, don't forget this point: It says: "In 1898 the Socialist Labor Party polled 82,340 votes; in 1900 that same organization polled 96,740." From this it follows that the concern gained in two years 14,400 votes only, while the brand new S. L. P., that must have sprung up over night, bounded forward with 34,191 votes first crack. The point will illustrate well how the lies of that crowd strangle themselves.

D. C. R., CLEVELAND, O.—That is their fate. Having started in to uphold an unrighteous cause, the Kangaroos are driven to accumulating unrighteous reasons for their own defence.

L. M. G., HAMILTON, CANADA.—Wilshire's and Wayland's publications were refused the permit as second class matter because the P. O. finally caught on that neither had a bona fide circulation

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Canadian S. L. P.

London, Ont., Dec. 2.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Lowton elected to the chair. W. S. Corbin absent and excused. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Communication from Section St. Thomas requesting a speaker for meeting Thursday, 5th inst.; request complied with and Haselgrove appointed.

Secretary instructed to write National Secretary Kuhn, of the United States S.L.P., inquiring about the record of one John Spargo, of London, England, now stumping Ontario in the interests of the Canadian Socialist League.

I. P. Courtenay, Rec. Sec'y.

RESULT

of the general vote to elect a delegate to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. at Providence, R. I., December 2, 1901.

Name of Section.	Curran.	Kroll.	Schulberg.
Phoenix, Aris.	4	4	2
Los Angeles Co., Cal., Br. 1	9	3	7
San Francisco, Cal.	10	1	17
Santa Clara, Co., Cal.	2	2	8
Pueblo, Colo.	7	4	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	12	—	—
Hartford, Conn.	15	—	2
Rockville, Ill.	10	—	4
Belleville, Ill.	—	—	6
Collinsville, Ill.	—	—	11
Du Quoin, Ill.	—	4	—
East St. Louis, Ill.	—	—	5
Jacksonville, Ill.	9	—	—
Roanoke, Ill.	4	3	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	—	14
Logansport, Ind.	—	5	—
Louisville, Ky.	1	4	9
Boston, Mass.	13	—	—
Everett, Mass.	8	—	6
Fall River, Mass.	6	5	—
Gardner, Mass.	—	—	5
Haverhill, Mass.	7	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	4	—	5
Lowell, Mass.	3	1	2
Lynn, Mass.	7	—	13
Malden, Mass.	—	6	—
Medford, Mass.	3	1	2
New Bedford, Mass.	5	—	1
Salem, Mass.	9	—	—
Taunton, Mass.	3	—	—
Worcester, Mass.	—	6	1
Baltimore, Md.	15	—	—
Detroit, Mich.	9	—	7
Duluth, Minn.	11	—	—
Red Wing, Minn.	3	1	1
Winona, Minn.	—	—	11
Members at large in Minnesota	7	2	—
St. Louis, Mo.	11	—	4
Kansas City, Mo.	—	—	4
Lincoln, Neb.	—	—	6
Essex Co., N. J.	12	5	7
Hoboken, N. J.	4	12	2
Passaic, Co., N. J.	10	5	—
Union Co., N. J.	5	2	10
Albany, N. Y.	9	2	1
Auburn, N. Y.	3	—	7
New York City	193	11	18
New York, Scand.	2	5	14
Richmond, Co.	11	—	—
Monroe, Co., N. Y.	9	—	—
Schenectady, N. Y.	5	—	4
Onondaga Co., N. Y.	18	—	5
Rensselaer, Co., N. Y.	10	2	—
Oneida, Co., N. Y.	4	—	—
Westchester, Co., N. Y., Br. Yonkers	10	—	—
Butler, O.	5	—	—
Cincinnati, O.	6	—	2
Cleveland, O.	26	2	—
Dayton, O.	—	—	5
Portland, Ore.	14	—	—
Allegheny, Co., Pa.	13	2	41
Allentown, Pa.	6	—	—
Bethlehem, Pa.	—	—	14
Blair Co., Pa.	—	—	10
Easton, Pa.	—	—	9
Jeannette, Pa.	—	—	20
Kane, Pa.	7	—	—
Latrobe, Pa.	11	2	—
Montgomery, Co., Pa.	11	—	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	10	2
Sutersville, Pa.	1	—	4
Pawtucket, R. I.	3	4	5
Providence, R. I.	40	—	1
Riverpoint, R. I.	8	—	1
Woonsocket, R. I.	1	1	5
Houston, Texas	19	—	—
Salt Lake City, Utah	—	—	6
Newport, News, Va.	8	—	—
Richmond, Va.	9	—	1
Roanoke, Va.	3	5	—
Tacoma, Wash.	4	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	9	—	1
Totals	732	124	350

Thomas Curran having received the highest number of votes, was elected. It must be observed that Charles Kroll withdrew in the middle of the contest, because after his acceptance ofthe nomination circumstances had arisen that made it doubtful, if not impossible, for him to attend the convention, if elected. Notice of his withdrawal was given in the Party press, which caused some Sections to have their members take another vote, while other Sections, either because the information reached them too late, or because they overlooked the notice, let their former vote stand. Under ordinary circumstances, no returns would be made of the vote cast, but in view of the fast that some Sections voted for Kroll exclusively, it was thought best to embody in the tabulation all votes cast for Kroll, in order to assure Sections that their returns arrived safely.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

FRANK D. LYON FUND.

G. Dreyer, Logansport, Ind.	$ 1.00
Joseph Schneider, West Brighton, N. Y.	.50
18th A. D., N. Y. City	2.00
Through "Abend Blatt" office, N. Y.: Barell 10c; L. Grun 25c; M. Weinstein 25c; A. Turoff 25c; Buffalo: Sam Levy 50c; A. Baleston 25c; B. Silberman 10c; Aronson 10c; B. Baleston 10c; H. Starkman 15c; M. Kerner 25c; M. Epstein 10c; M. Altman 10c; A. Alper 10c; Mendelson 10c; S. Karcias 10c; S. Erber 10c; Zivade 10c; M. Schpatz 10c; D. M. 10c	3.00
Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. City	1.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.	5.25
W. Skrocki, Vallejo, Cal.	1.00
Sympathizer from Ohio	2.00
Raphael Sherbo, N. Y. City	1.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal.	1.00
Pittsburg, Kan.: James Moffat $1.00; James Roberts $1.00; Lewis Lewis 50c	2.50
19th and 21st A. D., N. Y.: A. Y. $1.00; Charles Rohde 25c	1.25
Branch Wilmerding, Section Allegheny County, Pa.	3.85
30th A. D., N. Y.: Friedman $1.00; Bracker 50c; Bartels 25c; Gold 25c; Turoff 25c	2.25
Total	27.90
Previously acknowledged	249.90
Grand Total	$277.80

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Lyon Fund in Texas.

Received by the Texas State Committee for the Lyon fund to December 4:

Minnesota State Committee	$ 5.00
C. G. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
W. Szemet, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
V. Hessel, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
C. Spehr, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
V. Hegemann, San Antonio, Tex	.50
H. Kuhn, National Secretary	150.00
Previously acknowledged	58.68
Total	$218.18

An itemized statement of expenditures will be published by the committee as soon as its work of bringing Lyon's assailants to justice is accomplished.

Frank Leitner,

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$3904.37
Moline, Ill.:	
Paul Pressell	1.00
Oscar Roesen	1.00
26th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny, Co., Pa.:	
Jas. Clark, Jr.	5.00
Wm. C. Tyson	5.00
Wm. Krumm	2.00
H. R. Mangold	2.00
F. A. Uhl	1.00
Frank Selfried	2.00
Wm. G. Cowen	5.00
Geo. Abel	1.00
Chas. Kessler	1.00
Geo. J. Staley	1.00
Wm. A. Staley	1.00
Chas. Hammerbacher	1.00
Jas. R. O'Donnell	.50
Walter Rephart	.50
Laur. M. Henke	.25
Section Bridgeport, Conn	2.00
R. H. Bean, Columbus, Ohio	1.00
Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, Ohio	1.00
Section Holyoke, Mass.:	
J. S.	.40
Henry Noffke	.60
Chas. Pfirrman, Canton, Ohio	5.00
O. W. Moore, Wilmerding, Pa.	2.00
Sympathizer, Ohio	8.00
Section Peoria, Ill.:	
C. H. E. L. Muehler	.50
W. H. Muehler	.50
C. H. Muehler, Jr.	.50
O. L. Muehler	.50
E. L. Muehler	.25
A. C. Muehler	.25
E. Tornedde	.50
Henry Jones, Shawnee, Ohio	2.00
Cigarmakers at Kerb's shop, N. Y. City:	
Berger	.25
Frida	.30
Charlie	.25
Goodman	.25
Henig	.25
Kattie	.10
Roth	.25
Rose	.15
M. Selmonovitz	.20
M. S.	.15
Cherney	.15
Padelman	.10
J. Spitz	.10
Section Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Raphael Sherbo, N.Y. City	1.00
Francis Ambrose Walsh, N. Y. City	.75
Chas. Rossbach, Gloversville, N.Y.	.50
30th A. D., N. Y. City:	
P. Damm	2.50
H. Zimmerman	.50
S. Wiesner	3.00
Branch 1, Section Hoboken, N. J.:	
J. Sweeney	.50
A. Schroeder	.50
A. Mende	.50
A. B. Herschman	.50
E. Erickson	.50
F. Mende	.50
P. Julicher	.50
A. Moskiewitz	.50
O. A. Frydman	.50
Branch East Pittsburg, Section Allegheny, Co., Pa.:	
H. Jackson	2.00
Max Stern	2.00
James Coulter	1.00
Morris Weiss	1.00
Nicholas Bertel	.50
Chas. L. Weiss	.50
William Kerns	.50
M. Stern's bet with Illingworth,	1.00
Thos. Price	.25
August Miller, (Sympathizer)	1.00
John Martin, (Sympathizer)	1.00
Aug. Brochschundt, (Sympathizer)	.50
James Davison, (Sympathizer),	.50
Paddy Woods, (Sympathizer)	.25
Patrick McCann, (Sympathizer)	1.00
J. Levitch, 2d and 4th A. D's., N. Y. City	2.00
Daniel De Leon, 28th A. D., N. Y. City	15.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Cal.	1.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.:	
E. Viewegh	1.00
Frank Janke	3.00
J. T. L. Remley	2.00
John Burkhart	1.00
Adolph A. Neff	1.00
Hugh R. Richards	10.00
Richard Gahr	2.00
Henry Kuerst	2.00
William H. Ritterer	2.00
Thomas Essig	1.00
Wm. Irrgang	2.00
Reinhold Stark	2.00
Frank Herder	1.00
Gustave Doebber	2.00
Section Sutersville, Pa:	
Peter Schwinling	1.00
Cyril Sistek	.50
Fred Perry	.25
M. S. Taylor	.25
Frank Sistek	.25
Gust. Anderson	.25
Leonard Casanova	.25
Farindo Cabrini	.25
John Partezana	.25
Angelo Tozana	.20
Val. Partezana	.25
Frederick Werner	.20
Domonic Partezana	.25
B. D. Warren	.25
Sympathizers, Sutersville, Pa.:	
August Memecek	.25
John M. Teets	.25
Frederick Straub	.10
J. T. Robinson	.25
Frank Feltes	.25
Peter Maul	.25
W. B. Jones, Jr.	.50
J. A. Schweikart	.50
Wm. Oberdick	.25
Chas. Peterson	.25
S. Schulberg, Rankin, Pa.	1.00
Sympathizer, Rankin, Pa.	.25
Wm. Seng, Braddock, Pa.	1.00
Karl Malmberg, Allegheny, Pa.	1.00
H. A. Goff, Sr., Pittsburg, Pa.	2.00
Pat Rowan, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
Willie Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
E. Messner, Pittsburg, Pa.	5.00
Total	$4,061.37

Edward Dittrich,
Cashier.

The Abend-Blatt Fund Against Organized Scabbery.

M. H. Shaynin	$50.00
G. S.	5.00
Rosenfield	5.00
16th A. D., S. L. P.	5.00
Lipowsky	5.00
A. Johnson	2.00
Bearlas	2.00
Feldman	2.00
Typograph	2.00
Adelson	3.00
Sherman	2.00
Knoblok	1.00
Aker Simon	1.00
Pruslin	1.00
Newhouse	1.00
Dr. Levin	1.00
Jacob	1.00
Reichenstein	1.00
Reines	1.00
A. Frederick	1.00
S. Nachbar	1.00
H. Hess	1.00
S. Schwartzman	1.00
S. Schechter	1.00
Benowitz	.50
Rachles	.50
H. Rosen	.25
Z. Sher	.50
Ch. Burnstein	.25
I. Klepack	.25
S. Berel	.50
M. Burg	.50
A. Perelman	.50
Jos. Frederick	1.00
H. Mager	.50
Silberstein	1.00
S. Goldstein	1.00
Mrs. Goldstein	.50
Rosenblatt	.25
Geo. Abelson	1.00
Pomeranz	2.00
Jacob	1.00
Memphis, Tenn.:	
Sam Goldstein	.50
Morris Hanover	.25
Morris Goldstein	.25
Moskowitz	.10
H. Hoffman	.25
S. Dubinsky	.25
Sol Singer Stanislau, Gal.	.50
Sam Weksler, Roko-Rum.	.50
Total	$110.60

Minneapolis Organizer Fund.

The following sums have been collected in Minneapolis during November for the organization fund:

L. A. Ferrin	.25
J. W. Johnson	.25
A. Ortman	.25
P. Farrell	.50
W. B. Hammond	.25
W. F. McFall	.75
N. J. Hanson	1.25
Section Minneapolis	5.00
M. Hanson	.25
V. Erlandsen	.25
Theo. Zallner	.25
Ben Frankford	.25
John Nelson	.75
M. O. Brain	1.75
J. T. Kitching	.75
C. E. Anderson	.50
Total	$13.25

Which sum has been paid over to the State Secretary.

W. B. Hammond, Organizer.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Meeting held at 45 Elliot street, Boston, December 1; C. F. Walker, in the chair.

Roll Call:

All present with the exception of Fuglested of Cambridge.

Minutes:

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications:

From Salem, Worcester, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Fall River, Lawrence, Taunton, Boston, Everett, with vote on revised Constitution.

From Lowell for due stamps.

From New Bedford, Noonan of Springfield, O'Fihelly, general information filed.

From Malden, $1.00 on subscription list.

Financial Secretary reported paying bill for supplies for Recording Secretary, $17.12, and $11.08 one-half expense of Fanuell Hall Rally and $4.00 room rent for November for S. E. C.

Committee on By-laws reported favorably on additional By-laws for Section Lynn.

Auditing committee reported on M. T. Berry's campaign tour. Expenses $152.61. Receipts $151.61. Balance due Berry, $1.00.

De Leon lecture committee received $1.50 from Section Somerville.

New Business:

As the vote on the State Constitution as revised, resulted in its adoption, the Recording Secretary was instructed to send out call for nominations for the offices of Recording Secretary and of Financial Secretary. Also the election of a member to the S. E. C. from those Sections in the district where seat of S. E. C. is located.

Bill for $1.25 from Robert Snodgrass was ordered paid.

Edwin S. Mayo,
Recording Secretary.
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Phoenix, Ari.	$ 1.75
Los Angeles, Cal.	12.00
San Jose, Cal.	3.00
Hartford, Conn.	6.00
Chicago, Ill.	75
Jacksonville, Ill.	11.90
Louisville, Ky.	5.00
Hallowell, Me.	2.00
Everett, Mass.	2.75
Lawrence, Mass.	3.00
Lynn, Mass.	3.70
Medford, Mass.	1.00
Salem, Mass.	1.75
Duluth, Minn.	1.75
Winona, Minn.	1.00
New York City	
Assembly Districts, Manhattan.	
6th and 10th	5.00
7th and 9th	1.00
15th and 17th	3.00
16th	7.50
28th	1.50
32d and 33d	3.00
34th and 35th, (Bronx)	10.83
Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.	
5th	2.25
7th	11.00
16th, 17th and 18th	1.50
19th	1.50
21st, Branch 2	1.50
Excelsior Literary Society, N. Y.	8.00
Onondaga, Co., N. Y.	5.40
Yonkers, N. Y.	15.80
Cleveland, Ohio	4.30
Hamilton, Ohio	2.00
Erie, Pa.	2.76
Homestead, Pa.	1.00
San Antonio, Tex.	2.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Newport News, Va.	3.75
Seattle, Wash.	5.70

Edward Dittrich, Cashier
Hugo Vogt,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Campaign Fund, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

Previously acknowledged	$376.25
10th A. D., Brooklyn, list No. 132	2.00
1st, 3rd and 5th A. D's. New York, list No. 1	.35
7th A. D., Brooklyn, balance on list 123	6.00
28th A. D., New York, list No. 75	6.00
4th A. D., New York, list No. 5	5.75
Total	$396.35

L. Abelson Organizer Section New York Socialist Labor Party.

To Massachusetts Readers.

To the Supporters of the S. L. P. at the Polls in November, 1901:

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts calls upon all those citizens of the commonwealth, who supported its candidates at the polls in the late election, to send their names and addresses to the undersigned, the Recording Secretary. The object is to get acquainted and in touch with the supporters of the S. L. P. so that more thorough and systematic propaganda work can be done, as through organized effort the best results can be obtained.

Fo. Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party State Executive Committee.

Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec'y,
22 Villa Ave., Everett, Mass.

Adjourned Meeting of D. A. 19 Lynn, Mass.

Meeting held December 1 called to order by Organizer Berry. Wm. H. Carroll elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Committees' Reports heard and accepted as progressive.

Voted: That each Local affiliated with D. A. 19 be instructed to issue a Local appeal for funds to assist the Morocco strikers of Lynn.

Voted: That the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to bring the appeal of the Lynn strikers for financial assistance before the Convention.

The report of the strike committee was to the effect that the manufacturers had failed completely in securing "scabs" in the strikers' places, and that an early favorable settlement of the strike for the men was assured.

A Finance Committee, consisting of one member from each Lynn Local was then elected; the committee to have charge of the funds raised for carrying on the strike.

The Circuit Plan Committee is arranging a schedule of meetings for the winter.

Frederick J. Boyle,
Rec. Sec'y D. A. 19.

Official Count in Denver, Colorado.

	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
County Judge, (full term),	327	348
County Judge, (short term),	290	341
For Sheriff	240	385
County Clerk, (full term),	267	364
County Clerk, (short term),	259	358
County Treasurer	275	350
Assessor	263	368
Coroner	263	259
Supt. of Schools	276	—
County urveyor	270	398

To the Comrades of Section Oneida County, Utica, N. Y.

The regular meetings of the section will be held hereafter every second Wednesday of the month in Bechtel's Hall, corner of Wiley and Columbia streets. Don't forget to bring new comrades along.

F. W. Gerner,
Organizer.

PRESENTS FOR DAILY PEOPLE FAIR

White crocheted shawl from Chas. R. Little, Providence, R. I.; silk tidy from Mrs. J. Mires, Watertown, N. Y.; silk embroidered center-piece from Katie Brecka, Collinsville, Ill.; crocheted tidy from Mrs. Maggie Clayford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; hand carved leather pocket book, pocket match box and pair silk garters, from J. A. Stodel, Los Angeles, Cal.; hand painted sofa pillow and some fancy soap from Mrs. W. House, Auburn, N. Y.; some small articles from Wm. H. Clouk, Auburn, N. Y., two glass boquet holders and picture from J. H., Jersey City, N. J.; shaving mug and brush with arm and hammer design M. Beazer, N.Y.; two crumb trays and box of writing paper from Armedie Lafenierre Mossup, Conn. half dozen knives and forks, Simon Coffee, Mossup, Conn.; pair sterling silver cuff buttons, Otta Fryman, Hoboken, N. J.; artificial flower horse-hoe, Mrs. Tornoff, N. Y. City; wall pocket from Mrs. Gorlin, N. Y. City; gents' bicycle from T. G. Minshall, N. Y. City; two jars of preserves, ornaments, two pin cushons, head rest, and pocket book from Mrs. Moren, N. Y. City; half a dozen linen tagle napkins, Mrs. Style, N. Y. City; ribbon pin cushion from Miss Jennie Casliph, N. Y. City; sofa pillow, fancy panel almanac for 1902, four flannel undershirts, two ladies' aprons and half dozen towels from Mrs. W. Clark, Brighton, S. I.; two fancy cup and saucers with easels, fancy ornament and penwiper from Miss Katz of Brooklyn; three china ornaments, pair of babies' booties and gold arm and hammer ring fram Mrs. Kuhn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; plated silver fruit dish and frame painting of the arm and hammer from George Rose, Stamford; shell card receiver from J. H. Smith, Chula Vista, Cal.; pair of bedroom slippers from Mrs. E. T. Oatley, New Haven; four tidies from Mrs. Clarence E. Warner, Nek Haven; two large boxes of toys and games from J. Harkow, Brooklyn; zither from John R. Newman and D. M. Sachter, Pitsburg, Pa., silver plated butter dish, picture frame, and two boxes toilet soap, from Jacob Stark, Pittsburg, Pa.; cracker jar and cake plate from Mrs. Strauss, N. Y. City; half dozen pair black mitts from Jos. Papper, Cohoes, N. Y.; bound copy of Karl Marx "Capital" from J. Plornondan, N. Y. City; hand painted plaque from J. Hossack, Jersey City, N. J.; ten gents' ties from John Doe, N. Y. City; two ladies' waists from Tobias, N. Y. City; pair of ornaments and two glass dishes, Miss M. Arosdte, N. Y.; three pieces of glassware, three ornaments and new patent alarm clock from T. Serrer, New Haven; sofa pillow from Mrs. Alterman, N. Y. City; head rest, hand embroidered sofa pillow from Mrs Mittelberg, N. Y.; Tobacco jar from Young Men's Socialist Club of Milwaukee, Wis.; hand-made hanging basket from W. H. Thomas, Peter Schwandling and Thos. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.; one dozen scrubbing brushes from B. Kunz's son, Brooklyn; twenty articles from Rockolozki Brothers, N. Y. City; one pair ladies' kid gloves and lady's lace collar, George Woblon, N. Y. City; hand-made chair scarf from Mrs. Maher, Hoboken, N. Y. City; bound copy of Hill's Manual from Jos. Lutkenhain, N. Y. City; one dozen of French clay pipes from Shoepps, Union Hill, N. J.; hand painted tea tray from a sympathizer, one game cock cock from Jno. Swenson, Collinsville, O.; four pieces old coin from Mrs. John S. Ladd, Azetta, Pa., center-piece from Mrs. Hornmel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; hand crocheted pin cushion from Miss Jestine Gillouises, N. Y. City; sofa pillow, Mrs. Jas. Matthews, Collinwood, O.; watch fob from Jas Matthews, Collinwood, O.; whisk broom and fancy holder from Robt. J. and Mrs. Cott, 19th and 21st A.D.; three bottles colonge and soap and two packs sachet powder, D. Kantor; N. Y.; six pairs of crocheted babies shoes, three fancy ladies' aprons, one doll set, four pairs suspenders, two fancy white table covers from H. Hermensen, N. Y. City; six jars homemade jam and fancy pickle jar, with silver-plated stand, from J. Hossack, Jersey City; cloth bound copy Socialist Almanac, A. B. Hirschman, Jersey City, N.J.; order for a gent's hat, Chas. A. Blum, N. Y. City, advertiser in the DAILY PEOPLE; two and one half tails peacock feathers, Carl Shultz, Ashville, N. C.; beer mug from Justus Ebert, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one pair of gent's kid gloves, one harmonica, one pack of playing cards and one gent's belt from Gustav Duerr, Cleveland, O.; pair of vases from Mrs. Anna Kohler, Paterson, N. J.; silver-plated sugar boal with one dozen spoons from John Butterworth, Emile Bour, Chas. Beckert and B. Paul Ernest; hand embroidered table cover from Mrs. E. Rauer, Paterson, N. J.; half dozen fancy handkerchiefs, Mrs. Charney, Paterson, N. J.; gent's neck tie from Fred Koehler, Paterson, N. J.; sterling silver ring from M. Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J.; 176 music books for piano, and framed picture from Prof. Brounoff, N. Y. City; vase, cologne bottle, fancy shell, tidy and pincushion, three china ornaments pair child's shoes, hand embroidered sofa pillow, head rest, pair of bedroom slippers from M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich.; black satin gents' inside vest from Sam Silver, N. Y.; one large pair vases from A. Kriegler, N. Y. City; bottle of whiskey from a Socialist; five maps from A. Wegman, N. Y. City; appliqued lady's tie from Mrs. Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, Col.; twenty-five cents from Mrs. Nowak, N. Y. City; fancy china table from Mrs. E. C. Schmidt, N. Y.; and two large ornaments; fiift-ytwo small articles and two scrap books from Miss Katz, N. Y. city; nine articles from Mrs. Vanderlieth, N. Y. City; ten articles from Mrs. Bartels, N. Y. City; Lady's hat from Esther Levy N. Y. City; sofa pillow from Frances Brewer, Brooklyn; brass candle stick from S. Wielenkin, N. Y.; sterling silver lady's knife, rolled gold pencil, pair of gentlemen's cuff buttons and undressed pearl scarf pin from Wandering Willie, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Watch charm, contaning De Leon's and Marx's picture from L. Dworschak, Duluth, Minn.; velour biscuit sofa pillow, R. W. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.; one dozen articles from B. Kaplan, N. Y.; one burnt art leather pillow cover, H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.; 2 pictures, H. J. Morgan, Pittsburg, Pa.; 6 jars of preserves and china ware from Mrs. S. Borton, Salem, O.; pair small vases, Miss Rarothin, N. Y.; tea set from Mrs. Raphock, N. Y.; 2 bottles whiskey and 1 bottle champagne, O. Fridman, Hoboken; 3 hand painted fancy plates, F. W. Germer, Utica, N. Y.; one electric battery, Lynn, Mass.; sofa pillow, Bernhard Beller, Hartford, Conn. and whisk broom and holder; fancy doll's head, Mrs. S. T. Maner and fancy pin cushion; vase, Mr. and Mrs. Bener and fancy pin cushion; pictures, Bernhardt Beller and fancy pin cushion; 2 cushions Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brewer and fancy pin cushion; silver plated pepper and salt shaker and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Stodel, Hartford; pair of vases and side bag, 2 boxes tobacco, pocket knife and writing pad; no name on these credited Section Hartford; 4 cans preserved fruit from John Watzen, W. Hoboken, N. J.; fur cape, two curing irons with fancy holders, two pair of babies shoes, crocheted shawl from Jas. Ehret, Castleton Corners, S. I. (second entry); picture and breast pins from L Ginther, Col. Sprgs., Col.; bunch of chrysanthemums from Miss Mamie McCabe, Brooklyn; glove box from Geo. Ginsberg, N. Y.; lamp pocket, Mrs. Kate Nanguilder, Brooklyn; one-half dozen fancy match strikers, Miss L. Mantley, Brooklyn; 4 sachet bags, 2 wall pockets, 1 toilet set, 1 laundry bag from Miss Agnes Wilson, Yonkers; gent's ties from John Doe; babies' sack apron, Miss Ray Herschman, N. Y.; 2 bottles of cologne in fancy box from Geo. Ginsberg, N. Y.; soap stand from Miss Fitzpatrick, N. Y.; red crocheted woolen shawl, Helen Ruthem, Hoboken; fruit dish in silver plated stand, Mrs. Eck, Hoboken, N. J.; fruit dish in silver plated stand, Mrs. Herschman, Hoboken, N. J.; pair of boys' pants, M. Bayer N. Y.; framed oil paintinng, Messrs. Anderson and Sand N. Y.; box of dominoes, box of paper, rubber hen, harmonica, fountain pen, 2 cigarette holders, 1 horn from J. Slominisky, N. Y.; half-dozen wine glasses, 3 pair stockings, 1 ladies' handkerchief and cologne bottle, Mrs. L. Balhans, Detroit, Mich.; four articles, Dr. Harriet Lathrop, Boston, Mass.; table cover and souvenir of Boston, Miss Annie Schuter, Boston, Mass.; pair bedroom slippers, Alma Gustavson, Everett, Mass.; framed picture of Daniel De Leon, Carl O. Gustafson, Boston, Mass.; 160 pieces of jewelry and 3 large pipes, A. Levey, Bridgeport, Conn.; carved arm and hammer mounted, 4 pair of ladies' mits, 1pair of sleeve protectors and 2 centre pieces from W. F. Deplen, Fort Hunter, N. Y.

S. L. P. LECTURES.

Free Lectures in Cleveland, Ohio.

All workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, are cordially invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Schlap' Hall, 356 Ontario street, top floor, (German-American Bank Building). Following are the subjects:

December 15.—"Social effect of machinery," speaker Jos. Gable.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg, Pa.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 111 Market street.

Dec. 8. Edward Markley: "S. L. P. Tactics and Principles."

Dec. 15. Hayden Morgan: "Reactionary Movements."

Albany, New York Lecture Course.

Section Albany Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for the following Sunday afternoon lectures at Headquarters, 119 State street, beginning at 3 p. m. sharp.

Sunday, Dec. 15.—Subject: "The Crimes of Capitalism." Speaker Jacob E. Alexander.

Sunday, Dec. 22.—Subject: The Class Struggle." Speaker George H. Stevenson.

All comrades are earnestly requested to be on hand ten or fifteen minutes before the opening hours of these meetings, and also to invite their friends and strangers.

Veal in Minnesota.

Henning, Dec. 13.
Brainard, Dec. 14-15.
Duluth, Dec. 16-17.
Two Harbors, Dec. 18-19.
Sturgeon Lake, Dec. 20.

Entertainment Committee of Greater Boston.

The next meeting of this Committee will be held on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M. in Everett. It is desired that all Sections and Branches be represented.

M. Grant,
Secretary.

L. A. 342, Cleveland, Ohio.

Forest City Alliance 342 of the S. T. & L. A. will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, Dec., 18, at Blahd and Heller's Hall, 376 Ontario street, 3d floor. Members who still have tickets outstanding are earnestly requested to settle at once. Every member should make it a point to bring a fellow wage worker with him as our discussions on the Labor Question are very instructive and interesting.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, Attention.

L. A. 259, Elizabeth, N. J. will hold an open meeting at Sanger Hall, corner Elizabeth avenue and Fourth street, on Saturday, December 14, at 8 p. m.

A. Gillhaus, of New York, will deliver an address on the subject: "The S. T. and L. A. versus old style trades unionism." Questions invited.

Party members and readers of the PEOPLE are requested to bring as many of their workingmen friends—union or non-union—as possible

The Vote in Dayton, Ohio.

Last year the S. L. P. vote in Dayton was 64. So far as can be learned the vote this year is over 160 straight.

Social Democracy last year, 810; this year, 537.

Troy, N. Y.

Section Renselaer will hold a special meeting Wednesday evening, Dec.11, 8 P. M. All Party members are requested to attend, business of importance.

Organizer.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM.

An address delivered by

DANIEL DE LEON

IN PAINE MEMORIAL HALL, BOSTON, MASS., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 13, 1901, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION BOSTON, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

What is it like? The following headlines taken from the "Boston Morn'ng Journal" will tell you:

They Aired Their "Isms"—Came Very Near Coming to Blows in the Process—De Leon Landed Socialism, and Damned All Else—Anarchists Jump On Him Like Dogs After a Cat—He Attacks Republicans, Democrats, Social Democrats, Catholics and Protestants.

Good Book. Excellent for Agitation.

Ten Cents per copy. Six Dollars per Hundred.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade St., New York.

A GREAT LABOR DISPLACER

ELEVATED ROAD'S NEW POWER HOUSE READY.

Furnaces Fed Automatically From Coal-Bunkers—Ashes Fall Into Dump Cars—Automatic Oiler Does the Work of Fifty Men.

The engineers who for the last two years have been at work preparing the largest electric-power plant in the world, that of the Manhattan Railway Company, hope on Wednesday, and perhaps even to-day, to begin moving some of the trains on the Second Avenue elevated road with current from the new power-house at Seventy-fifth street and the East River. The new station, which embodies the most modern devices for producing an enormous current at minimum cost, is a a fine building of light-colored brick, 204 feet wide by 580 feet in length; its huge size is somewhat dwarfed by the four chimney-stacks that rise 278 feet from the ground.

The "Railway Street Journal" gives interesting facts and figures, taken from the engineers' reports, as to the electrical equipment and what it is expected to do. The eight dyanmos, of which only the first will begin working this week, are expected to furnish a total of 100,000 horse-power, or about twice the amount generated by the present plant at Niagara Falls. Each dynamo is literally as big as a small house, the ring measuring 42 feet in diameter and weighing about 100 tons. Each dynamo as a whole is estimated to weigh about 450 tons. The steam power required for the whole plant is generated by 64 boilers, heated by 64 furnaces FED AUTOMATICALLY from coal-bunkers at the top of the building holding 15,000 tons of coal.

The ashes from the furnaces fall into dump-cars running upon tracks in the basement. A force of about 100 stokers will be required. Before the present automatic stoking devices came into use, 300 men would have been needed. All over the building machinery has replaced hand labor so far as possible. The giant engines are oiled by what is known as the Siegrist automatic oiler, which forces oil to every bearing and does away with at least fifty men who would be kept busy handling the 5,000 gallons of oil daily needed to keep the machinery in condition. Electricity is used for handling machinery, raising coal, water, carrying off ashes, etc.

Some conception of the vast size of the new power-house is afforded by the statement that it has required 6,000 tons of iron and steel, nearly the amount used in the Brooklyn Bridge. With light on all sides, the interior, both boiler-rooms, as well as dynamo-rooms, are light, the walls of white tile and the tile floors adding to the impression of strength and cleanliness. The offices for the engineers are on the second floor, commanding a view of the dynamo-room.

For the public, there is a reception-room, from which a view of the machinery may be obtained. It is probable that when this is thrown open, a fee for the "benefit of the men" will be charged.

Besides the power-house at Seventy-fifth street, there are seven sub-stations in convenient parts of the city, which serve to reduce the current, which is sent out at a pressure of 12,000 volts, and has to be reduced to 500 volts before reaching the elevated road motors. The sub-stations have neither boilers nor dynamos. It is expected that the eight dynamos of the main station will be in place within the next year. The engineers are confident that, with the quicker starting and stopping of the trains, the passenger-carrying efficiency of the elevated road will be increased fully 20 per cent. The doing away with cinders, smoke, much of the noise and the possibility of lighting the cars and station with electricity, besides the great reduction in labor, are some of the additional advantages.